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|----------------|-----|-----|-------|
|                | "   | "   | "     |
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| CHICAGO        | -2  | 22  | Clear |
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| FRANKFURT      | 4   | 28  | Clear |
| GENEVA         | 5   | 12  | Clear |
| HELSINKI       | -1  | 20  | Clear |
| HONG KONG      | 18  | 24  | Clear |
| JOHANNESBURG   | 9   | 18  | Clear |
| LONDON         | 10  | 20  | Clear |
| MADRID         | 6   | 15  | Clear |
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| NEW YORK       | 11  | 15  | Clear |
| OSLO           | -2  | 11  | Clear |
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| RIO DE JANEIRO | 15  | 22  | Clear |
| SAO PAULO      | 17  | 27  | Clear |
| STOCKHOLM      | 1   | 14  | Clear |
| TOKYO          | 5   | 15  | Clear |
| TORONTO        | -1  | 10  | Clear |
| VANCOUVER      | 6   | 13  | Clear |
| VIENNA         | 1   | 14  | Clear |
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**U.S. Presidential party**  
Secretary of State and Mrs. Cyrus R. Vance  
U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Samuel W. Lewis  
Gold Brown, secretary of defence  
Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the president for national security  
Hamilton Jordan, assistant to the president  
Robert J. Lipshutz, counsel to the president  
Jody Powell, press secretary to the president  
Gerald Rafshoon, assistant to the president for communications  
Edward Sanders, senior adviser to the president and the secretary of state  
Alfred L. Atherton, ambassador-at-large  
Harold H. Saunders, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern & South Asian affairs  
William B. Quandt, member, National Security Council  
Herbert Hansell, legal adviser, Department of State  
Kiki Dobelle, chief of protocol  
Mary Finch Hoyt, press secretary to the first lady and staff coordinator

**CLASSES.** — Despite the proximity of the Givat Ram Hebrew University campus to the Knesset and Prime Minister's Office, classes at the campus will be held as usual during U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit.

## Arrival statements President Carter

Following is the statement of U.S. President Jimmy Carter on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport last night:  
Mr. President, Mr. Prime Minister and the people of Israel.  
As the elected leader and the representative of the people of the United States of America, I am indeed honoured and pleased to set my foot on the soil of the free nation of Israel.  
I come to you as a fellow worker in the cause of peace. I know how much this cause means to the people of this land. No people in all history have suffered more from violence than the Jewish people.  
The state of Israel was born as a refuge from that violence. Yet after four wars in three decades, every Israeli citizen still knows at first hand what it is to grieve from a loved one or a friend. As I walked down the ranks of representatives of your military forces — certainly among the finest fighting men on earth — I said a silent prayer to God that none of these men nor their compatriots would ever again have to give their lives in war. As Prime Minister Begin has said many times, Israel truly wants peace. Of that there can be no doubt. And I feel absolutely certain, after my experience of the past three days, that the people of Egypt fully share that desire for peace.  
During the last three days I have spent many hours discussing with President Sadat what could be the final details of a treaty of peace, in the context of comprehensive peace, for the whole region.  
Prime Minister Begin and I will soon begin discussing the same details with the same end in mind: to seek, in the present situation, the means and the will to take this next crucial step towards a just and lasting peace for the Middle East.  
We have come a great distance together, perhaps a greater distance than many would have dreamed of. Under the strong and courageous leadership of Prime Minister Begin, the government of Israel has been willing to make difficult decisions — as your president has just said — all along the way.  
I need not add that it would be a tragedy to turn away from the path of peace after having come so far. I have good reason to hope that the goal can now be reached. But of course the ultimate choice lies where those choices have always lain — with the chosen representatives of the people who have suffered directly from so many years of destruction and bloodshed.  
I look forward to completing the urgent business at hand on this brief visit. I bring with me the best wishes of the American people and also the greetings of President Sadat, whom I left no longer than one hour ago, and the hopes for peace of the entire world. The task we are striving to accomplish together demands more than reason, more even than will. It demands — faith. For in a very real sense the task of building peace is a sacred task. In the words of the Midrash: peace is important, for God's name is "Shalom."  
Let us have shalom; let us make peace together.



Premier Begin, Rosalynn Carter, Aisha Begin and President Carter at dinner last night at the prime minister's residence.

## President Navon

Following is the official text of President Yitzhak Navon's greetings to U.S. President Jimmy Carter on his arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport last night:  
Mr. President and Mrs. Carter, shalom and welcome to Israel.  
In the name of the people of Israel it is a great pleasure and privilege, together with my wife, to greet you and the distinguished officials who have come with you to our country, in sincere friendship and profound affection. We cherish these feelings towards you personally and also as the representative of the leading nation in the free world, the great and noble democracy of the United States which has done so much to deserve our admiration and gratitude.  
You come to us, Mr. President, on a unique mission for a goal which is dear to all of us, and for which you have mustered all your energy, your dedication and your leadership: to put an end to hatred and hostility and to open a new page of peace in the troubled annals of the peoples of this area. At this moment we do not know what tidings you carry with you from your visit to our great neighbour, Egypt. Does the dove of peace, which has emerged from the ark, carry an olive branch in its beak, or will it have to wait some time longer until the waters of the flood are abated from off the earth so that it can at last find a resting place for its feet?  
Mr. President, you are not unaware, I am sure, of the differences of opinion in our country in the sphere of foreign policy and national security. Two sentiments, however, are shared by all sections of our people: a sincere and ardent desire for true peace and a profound conviction that in order to achieve that peace Israel has made enormous sacrifices above and beyond what might have been expected or demanded of her. These sacrifices, as you well know, take the form of very tangible things: withdrawal of our forces from strategic territories three times as large as the area of Israel, the evacuation of vitally important airfields and oil resources, the evacuation of flourishing villages. These concessions, once made, are irrevocable. In this situation it is easy to understand our desire to ensure that the peace treaty we sign shall guarantee a true and permanent peace and shall not contain elements liable to endanger the peace and our security.  
During your visit here you will meet the people which feels at one and the same time, deep concern and a great hope. It is our prayer that your visit will remove that concern and justify that hope. My dear President and Mrs. Carter, five years ago you toured our country as private citizens. Today, divine providence has brought you here on a historic mission. I hope it will not be long before you can come to Israel again and see that the saplings of peace which you planted will have grown into sturdy trees bearing plentiful fruit on every hill and valley, in Israel, in Egypt, and in the entire area. Once again, a most hearty welcome.

## SOBER WELCOME

Rabbi Moshe Porush pronounced a blessing over wine and then, with Kollek's help, broke off a piece from a large, specially prepared *hallo* and handed it to the president. Carter, in turn, split his piece and handed one part to his wife. After eating the *hallo*, Carter asked Kollek the significance of the ceremony. Kollek referred to the biblical account of Abraham's reception in Jerusalem by Melchizedek.  
Before departing with Begin for the prime minister's residence, Carter shook hands with many of the dignitaries in the plaza.  
The reception at the entrance to the city was almost called off last week by the concern of both American and Israeli security officials about the vulnerability of the president at the plaza. The security surrounding the ceremony was extremely heavy.  
Zubin Mehta, who was conducting the Israel Philharmonic orchestra in Binyanei Ha'Ooma on the other side of the plaza, came out during intermission to conduct the Youth Orchestra. If Carter had come as originally scheduled at 8:55, it would have been Mehta conducting "Stars and Stripes Forever" for him. But because of a 25-minute delay, Mehta had to return to his formal concert before Carter's arrival.  
Man-in-the-street reaction to the Carter visit was decidedly restrained. A Jerusalem housewife who had almost fainted from excitement when Sadat arrived said last night, "Even if peace comes out of this, I won't be excited. Who knows how long it will last?" Said a schoolteacher: "I'm curious about what's going to happen. Maybe something good will come out of it and maybe not. I'm not indifferent, but I'm not excited."

**TAL**  
is no more.  
We will escort him to his eternal rest today, Sunday, March 11, 1979, from Bellinson Hospital in Petah Tikva at 2 p.m., arriving at the Herzliya cemetery on Rehov Pisaker at 2.30 p.m.  
Parents — Ofra and Zvi Yitzhaki

**HANNAH MAAS**  
née David  
has passed away.  
The funeral will leave today, Sunday, March 11, at 2.15 p.m. from the Rambam Hospital in Haifa.  
The Family

We announce with sorrow the passing of our beloved  
**MANIA SZELL (SCHNITTLENDER)**  
nee Hartel  
The funeral will take place tomorrow, Monday, March 12, at 3 p.m. at the Holon Cemetery.  
The bereaved:  
Husband — Bela Szell (Schnittlender)  
Sister — Hana Ginsburg and family

With deepest sorrow we announce the tragic death of our most beloved  
**Dr. DAVID KOGAN**  
The funeral will take place on Sunday, March 11, 1979 at 2.30 p.m. from 5 Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, to the Holon Cemetery.  
Buses will be available.  
The bereaved family.

## PEACE WITHIN REACH

(Continued from page 1)  
On both issues, the Americans have apparently arrived from Egypt with some new ideas which, they hope, will have enough flexibility to meet Israel's minimal concerns.  
Egypt is prepared to establish diplomatic relations with Israel upon completion of the interim Sinai withdrawal, scheduled for nine months after the treaty signing. But the Egyptians want to delay the exchange of ambassadors until the establishment of the Palestinian self-governing authority on the West Bank and Gaza Strip.  
Reuter reported last night from Cairo that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is expected to return to Cairo on Tuesday to inform Egyptian officials of the outcome of Carter's talks with Israeli leaders. The report was attributed to official Egyptian government sources.  
One compromise idea reportedly being considered would involve the exchange of ambassadors some months after the interim withdrawal, but not timed directly with the West Bank/Gaza issue.  
The Egyptians are prepared to sell Sinai oil to Israel on a strictly commercial basis, while Israel is seeking preferential treatment. An American official indicated in Alexandria on Friday that the U.S. has some suggestions to resolve this matter by offering Israel a guaranteed supply of oil.  
Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is accompanying the President, is expected to remain in the Middle East to brief some Arab countries on the course of the negotiations, whatever the outcome.  
If Israel should prove receptive to the latest thinking brought here from Cairo, an initialing of the treaty could be arranged this week. That remains the optimum U.S. objective.  
American officials have made it abundantly clear that Carter does not want to return to Washington empty-handed.  
At the packed People's Assembly in Cairo, Carter declared: "I also feel a deep sense of hope as I consider the future that will unfold before us if we have the will and the faith to bring peace, and we have that will and faith, and we will bring peace." (full text — page five)  
As he has said on earlier occasions, the U.S. president noted that the two Camp David framework agreements — "negotiated together and signed together — are related, and that a comprehensive peace remains a common objective."  
The president has consistently made the point that the two framework accords are politically but not necessarily legally linked. This is a sensitive issue because Israel wants to make certain that the proposed treaty stands on its own and does not become hostage to the success or failure of the West Bank/Gaza autonomy plan.  
Begin, during his visit to Washington last week, also spoke publicly of the need to work towards "comprehensive" agreement.  
During the premier's negotiations with Carter in Washington, they reached agreement on compromise language for an interpretative note to Article 6(ii), stipulating the relationship between the treaty and a comprehensive settlement.  
There were indications yesterday that the carefully selected language Carter used in his address before the People's Assembly was similar — if not identical — to that new compromise language.  
The Egyptians, sensitive to accusations in the Arab world that they were signing a separate peace with Israel, have been pressing for such language.

**UNPRECEDENTED SECURITY WEB GUARDS CARTER ENTOURAGE**  
By DAVID RICHARDSON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter  
Unprecedented security precautions were in evidence at Ben-Gurion Airport, on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway and in the centre of the capital last night to ensure the safety of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his entourage.  
Despite the police's Friday announcement that no demonstrations would be allowed, several score Gush Emunim protesters tried to demonstrate at the short welcoming ceremony at Jerusalem's entrance. They were detained by police before they reached the area.  
Thousands of police reinforced by soldiers, Border Police and Israeli and American security agents took up positions early yesterday at the airport and along the route.  
The King David Hotel, entirely taken over by the American delegation and security personnel, was checked "dozens of times" by Israeli and American Secret Service explosives experts. Other crews have been on standby at the hotel and accompanied the motorcade on its way up to the capital.  
Troops have been patrolling the airport area for two days to prevent terrorist attempts. Border Police units, equipped with Saracen armoured cars, early yesterday afternoon began sealing off the highway, from the airport as well as the emergency alternative route via Ramat. Troops patrolled all bridges across the highway, as well as high points, overlooking it.

## GAZA-FIRST

(Continued from page 1)  
The autonomy — not, as heretofore, to the creation of the autonomy.  
This was a considerable alleviation of Israel's concern that a "target date" would give the Palestinians veto power over the whole peace process. Israel had feared that by refusing to participate in the autonomy elections, the Palestinians would be able to force Egypt to call a halt to the entire process of peaceful normalisation between itself and Israel. With the "target date" now applied only to the Israel-Egypt negotiations, and not to the autonomy elections, that fear is to some extent relieved.  
But the U.S. proposal did not deal with the drafting of the rest of the "linkage letter." It did not, therefore, refer to the question of implementing the autonomy — and this key issue is among those that remain to be hammered out during the presidential visit.  
Previous U.S. thinking on this question as embodied in earlier drafts of the "linkage letter," was not acceptable even to those Israeli policymakers who always favoured the Gaza-first principle. This was because the U.S. supported Egypt's contention that the five-year interim

period, stipulated in the Camp David accords, should begin to run from the time the autonomy was established in Gaza.  
The Israelis argued that the interim period was intended as a testing-time, a time during which moderate leaders among the Palestinians — particularly West Bankers — would hopefully come to the fore and take a lead in running their own affairs. It would be illogical and inconsistent with the original intent, therefore, to enable the full five-year period to be whittled down as regards the West Bank.  
This is now understood to be the position of Premier Begin himself. He is prepared to accept the principle of Gaza-first, but refuses to entertain the possibility that the five-year interim period on the West Bank would be calculated from the moment the autonomy began to function in Gaza.

## FANFARE AT AIRPORT

(Continued from page 1)  
permanent peace and not endanger peace and our future security," Navon said.  
This is the second visit of an incumbent American president — Richard Nixon came in 1974 — began with all the pomp and circumstance that Israel could drum up. The star-spangled airport, the welcoming banners, the sweeping searchlights and the bright red carpet provided the ceremonial setting for the warm, almost homely atmosphere greeting the American presidential party.  
Yet, the electricity and historical turning-point atmosphere of the Sadat visit that took place at the same site 65 Saturday nights ago was lacking. Apprehension rather than unabashed elation was expressed in President Navon's speech.  
The ceremony went off like clockwork, with the blue-and-silver Boeing 707 American presidential airliner coming to a halt at precisely 8 p.m.  
The plane halted to a fanfare of army trumpeters, and loud applause greeted the familiar beaming figures of President and Mrs. Carter poised at the doorway.  
The cameras whirled as Carter and Begin embraced after a warm welcoming handshake from President Navon. U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis and Israel Ambassador to Washington Ephraim Evron were also there to greet the Carters.  
Carter underlined the informality of the occasion by waving to a group of youngsters from the American School in Kfar Shmaryahu brandishing flags and welcoming banners.  
Solemnity returned with the playing of the two national anthems. Carter stood with his hand over his heart. The airfield reverberated to a 21-gun salute.  
Then a tall young red-bereted Drone paratrooper officer invited the American president to review the guard of honour, comprising soldiers from all IDF branches.

## Unprecedented security web guards Carter entourage

The presidential motorcade, consisting of 39 vehicles, was preceded by scores of police vehicles that checked and rechecked last-minute preparations along the route. Three Air Force helicopters placed at the disposal of the police and the security service hovered overhead.  
The specially trained anti-terror unit of the Border Police is being deployed in accordance with the president's movements.  
Jerusalem streets — usually jammed with the Saturday night movie crowd — were almost empty during the TV broadcast of the arrival, with security personnel outnumbering pedestrians.  
The presidential motorcade included several security cars (one a mobile command post), a doctor's vehicle (the doctor stayed with the president even when he got out for the short ceremony in the plaza), an ambulance and other relief vehicles.  
In general, police will close streets in accordance with the president's movements for as short a time as possible. The routes most effected will be those leaving from the King David Hotel (which will be entirely sealed off for the duration of the visit) to the Knesset and the Kirya.  
Police will provide a special information service for road closings and will suggest alternative routes. The public are asked to call "100" for such information.  
Police also repeated their warning that terrorists are expected to try to mar the visit with sabotage attempts and call on the public to report any suspicious object without delay.

## Press army in the dark

Jerusalem Post Reporter  
The press corps accompanying President Jimmy Carter arrived last night in Jerusalem tired from the hectic Egypt tour, overloaded with equipment and rumours about the possibilities of a peace treaty.  
"Nobody really knows what he's talking about," admitted Terence Smith, "The New York Times" correspondent from Washington. "We shall know at this time tomorrow night if it'll really happen."  
At the request of the White House, an auxiliary press centre was set up in the Jerusalem Hilton ballroom, where correspondents filed stories over telex and telephone lines. Walter Cronkite of CBS and other news "stars" caused a commotion in the lobby among the dozens of tourists who were on hand to see the action.  
But the main arena was the Government Press Office's press centre in the Jerusalem Theatre, which was efficiently arranged to accommodate over a thousand journalists covering the trip. Telexes, a bank, direct-dial phones and international material were provided. All who used them praised the facilities, noting that the Egyptians have a lot to learn about putting in telephones at short notice.

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## Special Announcement for VII Congress of the International Society for Human and Animal Mycology Participants

Due to President Carter's peace negotiations in Jerusalem, the VII Congress of ISHAM, March 11-16, 1979, has been transferred to the Tel Aviv Hilton Hotel.  
For further information please contact:  
Kenes Co., 7 Leteris St., Tel Aviv. Tel. 03-255367  
We wish to apologize for any inconvenience caused to all concerned.

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## Begin reports to MKs on new treaty language Mixed reaction to new U.S. proposals

**By SARAH HONIG**  
Post Political Reporter

Prime Minister Menahem Begin's Friday report to coalition members and to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee on the new U.S. peace proposals elicited mixed reactions. Camp David accord opponents emerged unsatisfied from the meetings, but peace plan backers were encouraged.

To Moshe Shamir, an opponent of the Camp David agreement who was present at both meetings, the prime minister's report indicated "total Israeli capitulation. Begin has entirely surrendered the priority clause, rendering the treaty utterly meaningless. If it is ratified, I will not be able to stay in the Likud," he said.

Rabbi Haim Druckman (NRP), who also heard Begin twice, came away with a similar reaction: "There is nothing good in the proposals."

"I could never vote for them."

La'am's Zalman Shoval felt there was a "change for the better in U.S. attitudes to our stand, but there is no room for euphoria. There is danger in the fact that Jerusalem is Carter's last stop. He may come here with new Egyptian demands, which would again place the onus on Israel

and make us appear to the world as those who impede peace."

Even the prime minister's supporters had misgivings after Friday's meetings. Herut faction chairman Haim Kautzman told *The Jerusalem Post* that "while understanding between the U.S. and Israel has improved, I have the feeling that Sadat will keep manufacturing pretexts to avoid a peace treaty. He was taken aback by Arab opposition, and the easiest way out for him is hardening his position."

Likud faction chairman Avraham Sharrir told *The Post* that Begin was in "a jubilant mood when speaking to the Knesset members. The new formulations he brought pour back meaning and content to the treaty. We are now closer to peace and have made great strides forward thanks to the prime minister's trip."

In the opposition, Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres said he welcomes "compromises in formulations, although we have nothing left to yield in real terms. More deliberations on wording can be expected and the Knesset will certainly not be asked to decide on a treaty for at least another week." The real differences with Egypt, he predicted, would come with negotiations on autonomy.

Former foreign minister Yigal

Allon left the committee meeting feeling that "chances for early signing are good. The Sinai Peninsula with its economic and strategic advantages are too much for Egypt to pass up, unless faced with overwhelming Arab and internal opposition."

On Labour's left, however, Defence Committee member Yossi Sarid had "a bad feeling about it all." He told *The Post* that he was afraid "the Egyptians will demand far-reaching modifications of the latest U.S. formulations. To my mind the whole matter is insignificant semantics, but I am not conducting the talks and those who are place importance on words."

Committee member Meir Amit of Shai, who bolted the coalition during the Camp David talks, felt that the crucial question was "if what is agreed upon will be carried out. This depends on whether the U.S. will again become a force that can be relied upon in this region. Maybe the Carter visit will signal an end to erosion in the U.S. position."

The heated exchanges some observers expected at the coalition meeting, especially from Likud and NRP members, did not materialize. Herut firebrand Geula Cohen remained almost silent throughout.



This temporary memorial honours the victims of the coastal highway massacre, which took place a year ago today. Terrorists hijacked a bus and killed 34 people in a nightmarish trip south along the highway, until they were stopped and fought it out with security forces near the Tel Aviv country club. (Lester Millman)

## Carter's Jerusalem hotel gets early spring cleaning

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

King David Hotel paint jobs that had been scheduled for a month or two from now were completed on the double, and the pool, which U.S. President Jimmy Carter is not expected to visit, has been decked out with new furniture.

Hotel public relations director Yitzhak Amital said that the last of the King David's previous guests had checked out on Friday. Over the last few days, he said, staff members have been busy cleaning rooms, sprucing up the entrance and readying Jerusalem's most

prestigious hotel for the state visit.

The only special request the hotel received, Amital said, was to provide a sitting room for Rosalynn Carter. He described this as an "intimate" room, with a sofa, two armchairs, a coffee table and another table which could be used for serving light snacks.

Flowers would be put in all the rooms, with a bouquet of orchids for the president's wife. In the lobby will be flowers arranged in the form of an American flag, he said. Naturally, Amital added, the whole building will be decked with U.S. and Israel

flags.

Aside from orange juice and coffee, which have been ordered for 6 a.m., it is unlikely that Carter will have any meals in the hotel. But the entire staff has been put on 24-hour footing to provide meals at any time of the day or night for any of the presidential party.

The King David has peanuts ready if Jimmy Carter wants them. The peanuts, unshelled, will be in the centre of a large fruit basket in the president's suite.

He will also have a Bible, if he wishes.

## Carter to pray with Presbyterians

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

Baptist Jimmy Carter will be attending a Presbyterian service when he goes to church this morning.

At first it was thought that the president would attend services at the modest Baptist Chapel on Rehov Narkiss in central Jerusalem. But the newly renovated church on a quiet residential street was evidently turned down for security reasons.

If he had gone to the Baptist church, it would have had to plan a special service. The congregation normally meets on Shabbat.

Instead, the U.S. head of state will attend the regular Sunday service at

St. Andrew's Church of Scotland — a historical monument on a hilltop overlooking Mount Zion. A spokesman for the Presbyterian church said that it would be the regular order of worship, with no changes to accommodate the Baptists.

"But we're actually very similar," the spokesman said.

The service will be conducted by the Rev. Tom Houston, pastor of St. Andrew's. Dr. Robert Lindsey, spiritual leader of the Baptist congregation and chairman of the Baptist Convention in Israel, will deliver the sermon.

## West Bank mayors condemn Carter visit; pupils protest

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

Condemnation by West Bank mayors and student disruptions in Ramallah, Hebron and Bethlehem yesterday conveyed the general feeling in the administered territories about President Carter's visit. Gaza Mayor Rashad Shawa was the only major municipal head not to issue an outright denunciation of the visit. He said he welcomed the U.S. president's coming here, "on condition that it brings a just peace and the realization of the rights of the Palestinians."

The editorial in yesterday's edition of Jerusalem's "Al-Kuds," the biggest Arabic daily in the area, told Carter that American money is being used to help Israel to frustrate Arab rights in Jerusalem. It also called on the U.S. president to talk directly to the Palestinians. The editorial, in the form of an open letter to Carter, says that the city was under Islamic rule for centuries, and accuses Israel of using force to change its Arab character and to "Judaize" it — with the aid of American money.

"Al-Fajr" devoted its headlines to PLO leader Yasser Arafat's condemnation of the visit, and warned in an editorial that the signing of an Israel-Egypt peace pact would worsen the situation in the area, because it would produce a more inflexible and determined policy from Syria, Iraq and the Palestinians.

Lectures were cancelled yesterday at Bir Zeit University, near Ramallah, and students assembled in the main hall to hear speeches

condemning the Carter visit and the peace pact which may ensue. Students published a condemnation of the visit and called on residents of the territories to express opposition to the current negotiations.

Most Ramallah high schools were closed, and students demonstrated in the streets. There were a number of clashes between demonstrators and security forces, one of which accompanied by stone-throwing took place in Bethlehem. Hebron and Bir Zeit, but spokesmen of the military government said the schools were no worse than "routine daily student disruptions."

There was no confirmation yesterday night of an Israel Television report that the American consulate in Jerusalem was "under attack" by arrangements for a meeting between National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Yasser Arafat on the West Bank.

Bethlehem Mayor Rashad Shawa said he was invited to participate in such a meeting and that he had not known, neither had any other West Bank mayors. He dismissed the report as "speculation."

The multistar of the East African refugee camp near Nabulus has invited Carter on an invitation via the U.S. consulate in East Jerusalem to visit the camp. The multistar said he would like to see Carter and his wife and to see the refugee camp in the West Bank and the Palestinian refugees there.

## Hebron child named after U.S. president

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

An Arab boy born in Hebron on Thursday was named Carter. He was the 15th child born to the metalworker and contractor Mohammed Abu Esnina.

The Arabic daily "al-Anba" reports that the father sent a letter to the American embassy in Tel Aviv, inviting President Carter to participate in the family's celebration.

Arabs in Galilee expressed surprise and welcome for Carter's visit. They do not expect far-reaching changes from the West Bank. "Rabbi's" (Knesset member) Itzhak said severe criticism saying "Carter, Begin and Shimon" playing a dangerous game accelerating the process of which will bring a disaster to the Middle East."

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## No dieting diplomacy during Carter visit

**By HAIM SHAPIRO**  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

U.S. President Jimmy Carter was scheduled to begin his day this morning with a cup of coffee and a glass of fresh orange juice, but otherwise the president and his Israeli hosts are in for some heavy eating.

At an intimate dinner for four at Prime Minister Menahem Begin's home last night, the two leaders and their wives were to sit down to a simple meal of consommé, sea bass in champagne, a fillet of veal prepared in the style of venison and mixed vegetables, and salad. The dessert was strawberries "au gratin," a dish in which fresh strawberries are topped with a mixture of meringue and parve cream and lightly broiled.

The meal was to be catered by the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel, which is also preparing today's lunch to be served at Begin's office. The planned midday meal includes avocado, goose

liver, fillet of beef with a marrow sauce, vegetables and barquette potatoes, a "boat" filled with parve fish and chocolate fish.

Nor will there be any restraint on Carter in the evening. The dinner at the Knesset, prepared by the chefs of the Jerusalem Plaza, supposed to begin with fresh salmon in jelly and continue with veal, veal, bearnaise potatoes, a "quiet" of vegetables, and a dessert will be a "fruit basket" of strawberries covered with chocolate.

The president and his wife will not have an opportunity to sample such local specialties as hummus and tahina, but there will be a small local touch. Along with the petit fours, the guests will be served Turkish coffee, which is served with cardamom seeds.

## Hit team was after Dayan last summer

**MADSTONE (Reuters)** — British police revealed Friday that, before the Middle East summit at Leeds Castle last July, they had received information that an assassination squad was at large in Europe to kill Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

The chief constable of Kent, Barry Pain, told reporters that the threat was the reason tanks and armoured cars were positioned around the cas-

tle where Dayan met Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohamed Ibrahim Kamel and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Earlier, the talks were swifter from a London hotel to the 14-year-old fortress 35 km. south of London.

Pain said it would never be known if an assassination team ever existed in Britain and, if it did, whether it was deterred from acting by security measures.

## Italians 'regret' anti-Semitic 'hooligans'

**ROME (Reuters)** — Italy has expressed regret to Israel over an anti-Semitic demonstration by neo-fascist youths at a basketball match last Wednesday, Foreign Ministry sources said yesterday.

During a European basketball cup match in the northern town of Varese between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Emerson of Varese, a group of neo-fascist youths shouted insults and unfurled banners bearing anti-Jewish slogans.

The Foreign Ministry sources said Ambassador Girolamo Nisio, in Tel Aviv, had been instructed to convey the government's regret for "the contemptible and shameful episode of hooliganism."

"Hitler taught us that killing Jews is no crime" and "Jews into the

oven" were some of the slogans screamed during the match.

Other youths unfurled a banner reading "Ten, one hundred, a thousand Mauthausen" (Mauthausen was a Nazi concentration camp in Austria).

Tabling a motion in the Chamber of Deputies, Socialist deputy Francesco Colucci on Friday called for a government investigation and punishment of those responsible.

Colucci called the incident a result not only to Israel and the Jews but also to Italy's anti-fascist tradition, especially lamented that police did not intervene.

He said the action must have been planned by neo-fascist groups in Varese a long time ahead.

(Photo, page 10)

## Broadcasts cut by technicians' dispute

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

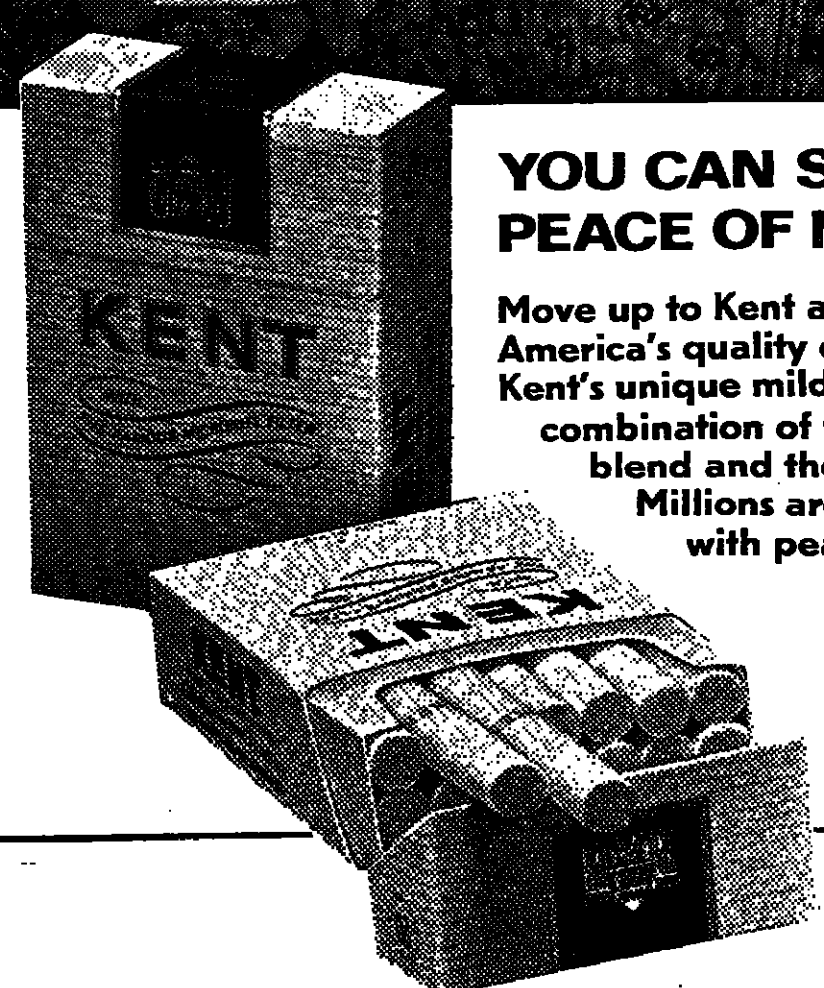
Broadcasting Authority technicians closed down TV and radio broadcasts for over an hour on Friday and then began "working to rule" in an attempt to press for new wage and working conditions.

The technicians informed management on Friday morning that they would not work after midnight and not do standby duty because of the dispute, which has gone on for the past six years. The sanctions came only a few hours after authority journalists agreed to end their sanctions, which had gone on for several weeks over a pay-scale dispute.

A management source said that he did not expect the slowdown to disrupt seriously the coverage of the Carter visit on radio and TV.

The technicians refused to broadcast reports from Cairo by TV affairs reporter Ehud Ya'ari because management had not engaged a technician to accompany him to Egypt.

The technicians' work continues has promised, however, to allow Eurovision song contest to take place in Jerusalem even if the technicians continue until March 20, scheduled date.



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Jerusalem — 432521  
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Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom right of the page.



Sadat: 'A better tomorrow'

Following is an unofficial English translation of the text of President Anwar Sadat's speech in Arabic yesterday to the Egyptian People's Assembly.

In the name of God almighty, my brother and friend President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Speaker, brothers and sisters:

In the history of mankind there are moments that are dear and rare when the hearts of all people from all and every religion, race and colour are united in full faith and keeness to the light of the sky and to the wisdom of God asking that their leaders be inspired with the right decision. And I believe that today we live these dear and decisive moments, with hearts of the millions praying in awe and purity to God almighty that on earth the banners of peace will be victorious.

My brother and friend President Carter, distinguished guest, our distinguished guest, the president of the United States, does not only understand a mission of peace today, a mission dictated by his responsibility as leader of the strongest and richest nation in existence, but also he is on a sacred mission. He is being guided by a boundless faith that he is implementing the teachings and commandments of the religion of peace, to wipe out from the lands of the world the weapons and religions all threats to the peace and evils of war, so that peace can prevail in the land of peace.

I say so, brothers and sisters, because I know the man. I know him closely. I know that he is a man of ethics and values. I know that he has vowed to God to exert every effort to the end of his tenure to accomplish his mission and deliver his message regardless of all obstacles and tempests that beset his difficult and complex mission.

This crisis, which has grown bigger and more complex over 30 years during which seas of blood have run and victims fallen, causes destruction and subversion have multiplied and hearts turned into ice with anger and obstinacy and loss of confidence.

I say so because this man also has shown us he knows us closely. He knows that we support his mission and that we have extended the hand

of love in all sincere and unflinching faith that we, God willing, are capable of turning these seas of blood into tributaries of life and reconstruction. This is because we believe that God gave us hearts full of love and capable of evicting grudges.

This prompted our visit to our adversaries in the heart of their own home, where our call went out to the children of Israel that the October war be the last war.

My brother, distinguished guest, brothers and sisters:

Armed with faith in human rights, and defending human rights, Jimmy Carter accorded the Middle East problem top priority among all problems he is exerting himself to solve. He gives the Middle East problem a much greater effort than any American president gave any problem in the world before.

His great initiative at Camp David constituted a historic event, a unique approach to tackle the difficult crisis. Today comes his second great initiative with this historic visit, which is unprecedented in the annals of the United States' leadership, and for which we wish all the success and right guidance toward realizing a lasting and just peace, a peace based on respect of human rights and the sovereignty of all peoples on their territories and their rights to determine their own destiny.

Peace is a great aspiration, the greatest of all. Stipulations do not create peace. Peace is built by a will for peace, good faith and sincere confidence. Far-sightedness and wisdom safeguard stipulations of peace, so that these be vested in honest hands.

We never differed with President Jimmy Carter about these understandings, and we declare to the whole world that we offer every effort and commitment and cooperation so that a new dawn and a new light will loom on this part of the world. We always have faith that tomorrow will be a better day.

My brother, distinguished guest Jimmy Carter, in the name of our people and the people's representatives I ask you to deliver your speech.

Carter and Sadat address Assembly



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat bows as he finishes his speech yesterday, presenting a beaming U.S. President Jimmy Carter to the Egyptian People's Assembly. (UPI telephoto)

Carter: 'Let's seize the chance..'

Following is the text of the speech delivered by U.S. President Jimmy Carter before the Egyptian People's Assembly (parliament) in Cairo yesterday.

I also come before you in the name of God, as a partner with my great and good friend, your President Anwar al-Sadat, to address the Egyptian people through the members of this People's Assembly of Egypt.

My heart is full as I stand before you today.

I feel admiration for the land of Egypt, and I feel a profound respect for the people of Egypt and for your leader, President Sadat, a man who has reached out his strong hand to alter the very course of history.

And I also feel a deep sense of hope as I consider the future that will unfold before us if we have the will and the faith to bring peace. And we have that will and faith, and we will bring peace.

For most of the last 500 years, Egypt suffered under foreign domination. But Egypt has again taken her place among the world's independent countries, and has led the resurgence among the Arab people to a prominent place among the nations of the world. I am very proud of that great achievement on your part.

Tragically, this generation of progress has also been a generation of suffering. Again and again, the energies of the peoples of the Middle East have been drained by the conflicts among them — and especially by the violent confrontations between Arabs and Israelis.

Four wars have taken their toll in blood and treasure, in uprooted families, and young lives cut short by death.

Then, 18 months ago, one man — Anwar al-Sadat — rose up and said: "Enough of war, it is time for peace."

This extraordinary journey of President Sadat to Jerusalem began the process which has brought me here today. Your President has demonstrated the power of human courage and human vision to create hope where there had been only despair.

The negotiations begun by President Sadat's initiative have been long and arduous. It could not have been otherwise.

The issues involved are complex and they are tangled in a web of strong emotion. But among the people of Egypt and the people of Israel alike, the most powerful emotion is not hostility. It is not hatred. It is the will to peace. And more has been accomplished in one year of talking than in 30 years of fighting.

As the peace process has moved forward — sometimes smoothly, more often with pain and difficulty — the government of Egypt has been represented by able diplomats, fully attuned to Egypt's national interests and continually mindful of Egypt's responsibilities to the rest of the Arab world.

Last September, the course of negotiations took the President of Egypt and the Prime Minister of

Israel to Camp David, in a wooded mount near the capital of the United States of America.

Out of our discussions there came two agreements: a framework within which peace between Israel and all her neighbours might be achieved, and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people realised — and also an outline for a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, in the context of a comprehensive peace for the Middle East.

Those agreements were rooted in United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which established the basic equation between an Arab commitment to peace and Israeli withdrawal in the context of security.

The treaty which is now being negotiated between Egypt and Israel reflects those principles.

Since the two agreements were signed, we have been working to bring both of them to fruition.

The United States has served as a mediator, working to solve problems — not to press either party to accept provisions that are inconsistent with its basic interests.

In these negotiations, a crucial question has involved the relationship between an Egyptian-Israeli treaty and the broader peace envisioned and committed at Camp David.

I believe that this body and the people of Egypt deserve to know my thinking on this subject.

When two nations conclude a treaty with one another, they have every right to expect that the terms of that treaty will be carried out faithfully and steadfastly.

At the same time, there can be little doubt that the two agreements reached at Camp David — negotiated together and signed together — are related, and that a comprehensive peace remains a common objective.

Just in recent days, both Prime Minister Begin in Washington and President Sadat here in Egypt have again pledged to carry out every commitment made at Camp David.

Both leaders have reaffirmed that they do not want a separate peace between their two nations.

Therefore, our current efforts to complete the treaty negotiations represent not the end of a process, but the beginning of one — for a treaty between Egypt and Israel is an indispensable part of a comprehensive peace.

I pledge to you today that I also remain personally committed to move on to negotiations concerning the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and other issues of concern to the Palestinians — and also to future negotiations between Israel and all her neighbours.

I feel a personal obligation in this regard. Only the path of negotiation and accommodation can lead to the fulfilment of the hopes of the Palestinian people for peaceful self-expression. The negotiations proposed in the Camp David agreements will provide them with an opportunity to participate in the determination

of their own future. We urge representative Palestinians to take part in these negotiations.

We are ready to work with any who are willing to talk peace. Those who attack these efforts are opposing the only realistic prospects that can bring real peace to the Middle East.

Let no one be deceived. The effect of their war-like slogans and their rhetoric is to make them, in reality, advocates of the status quo, not change — advocates of war, not peace — advocates of further suffering, not of achieving the human dignity to which long-suffering people of this region are entitled.

There is simply no workable alternative to the course that your nation and my nation are now following together.

The conclusion of a treaty between Israel and Egypt will enable your government to mobilize its resources not for war, but for the provision of a better life for every Egyptian.

I know how deeply President Sadat is committed to that quest. And I believe its achievement will ultimately be his greatest legacy to the people he serves so well.

My government, for its part, the full power and influence of the United States of America is ready to share some of the burden of that commitment with you.

These gains which we envision will not come quickly or easily but they will come.

The conclusion of the peace treaty that we are discussing will strengthen cooperation between Egypt and the United States in other ways.

I fully share and will support President Sadat's belief that stability must be maintained in this part of the world, even while constructive change is actively encouraged.

He and I recognize that the security of this vital region is being challenged. I applaud his determination to meet that challenge, and my government will stand with him.

Our policy is that each nation should have the ability to defend itself, so that it does not have to depend on external alliances for its own security. The United States does not seek a special position for itself.

If we are successful in our efforts to conclude a comprehensive peace, it will be presented, obviously, each element of it to this body for ratification.

It is in the nature of negotiation that no treaty can be ideal or perfect from either the Egyptian or the Israeli point of view.

The question we have faced all along, however, is not whether the treaty we negotiate will meet all the immediate desires of each of the two parties... but whether it will protect the vital interests of both, and further the cause of peace for all the states and all the peoples of the region. That is the basic purpose and the most difficult question which we all resolved to answer.

Such a treaty, such an agreement is within our grasp. Let us seize this opportunity while we have it...

Sadat needs peace to prevent Egypt from being second Iran, says Jihan

CAIRO. (Reuters). — President Anwar Sadat's wife said on Thursday her husband was eager to reach a Middle East peace in order to concentrate on internal problems and avoid a repetition in Egypt of events in Iran.

Jihan Sadat said in an interview with Barbara Walters of the American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC): "What he is very keen to do is to reach a peaceful solution so that he can put all his energy inside (Egypt) to prevent such problems. Like what has happened in Iran."

Mrs. Sadat said peace would mean Egypt could divert its military spending towards raising the standard of

living of its people. Asked whether the Egyptians could turn against President Sadat, his wife said: "Why not, if they are very poor."

Mrs. Sadat made an appeal to Israeli mothers, saying: "Let us put our hands together. Let us do something for our countries because as women we have such a great role."

"I believe that women can do a lot for peace and for building our countries," she said. "And I'm telling the Israeli mothers to make such pressure on Prime Minister Begin to encourage him for a peaceful solution and to let him know that all of us need peace really."

Sadat, Carter slip up with speeches

CAIRO (AP). — Both President Jimmy Carter and President Anwar Sadat made apparent slips in their statements yesterday, after three busy days of talks aimed at finding a solution to the peace impasse. Sadat, in his brief statement in the Egyptian Hotel, said that the American president had "already achieved more than 50 per cent" of the problems blocking the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli accord. The Egyptian leader, in his veiled reference to the Palestinian issue, apparently meant to say 95 per cent the problem had been overcome. Observers noted that, in spoken Arabic, the digits are reversed, so it

would be an easy mistake to make in translating to English.

Carter in his remarks, said that it was obvious to him that President Sadat and the "people of Israel" want peace. He quickly corrected it to "Egypt and Israel."

Observers noted that the leaders appeared tired after their lengthy talks and hectic travelling schedule.

FLIGHTS. — El Al has provided the hundreds of foreign correspondents here to cover the visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter with special air freight arrangements for sending material to their newspapers, networks and stations. Information is available at the Government Press Office and El Al offices.



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## Carter, Sadat take ride to Alexandria Masses greet presidents along train route

By WOLF BLITZER  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

ALEXANDRIA.— "This is my Georgia," Egyptian President Anwar Sadat told visiting U.S. President Jimmy Carter aboard an olive-branch-bedecked train bringing them here on Friday, as hundreds of thousands of Egyptians lined the route, cheering and waving their arms in excitement.

Carter, asked by an accompanying reporter to explain what the Egyptian leader had in mind, replied: "This is President Sadat's home province. He says it is his Georgia...He lives about half an hour from here."

The welcome on Friday was considerably more impressive than was the case a day earlier, when much smaller and less enthusiastic crowds stood along Cairo's streets to greet the American leader.

Long-time observers here said that the size of the crowds on Friday was every bit as large as those that were on hand for former president Richard Nixon's Cairo visit in 1974.

Later on Friday evening, during an exchange of toasts at a state dinner at Mamoura Palace here, Carter said: "I have never seen so many people as were along our route today from Cairo to Alexandria. And it was the most impressive political event that I have ever witnessed — hundreds of thousands of Egyptians, millions of Egyptians."

"The number itself was impressive, but the most impressive aspect of this tremendous outpouring of emotion was their love and respect for their president and their obvious appreciation for our common search for peace, Carter continued.

As the 13-car train pulled into Alexandria station, military helicopters made in the U.S., France and Britain zoomed and hovered overhead, scrutinizing the crowds.

Security, understandably, was extremely tight. Soldiers and police were everywhere, sometimes standing one every metre in front of the

spectators.

Armed soldiers were seen on virtually every rooftop.

Carter and Sadat arrived at 1:30 p.m., on the dot, after a nearly four-hour ride, and then immediately left the station to begin the motorcade to Ras al-Tin Palace, where the U.S. and Egyptian delegations spent the night.

About a half-dozen phrases were repeated in the hundreds of banners which could be seen along the route: "We believe in peace based on justice," "God bless Carter and Sadat," "Long live Carter and Sadat," "Peace for the land of peace," "You have our confidence, Carter," and "The land of peace greets the man of peace."

U.S. and Egyptian flags, colour paintings of Sadat and Carter and masses of people were seen everywhere. The Egyptian authorities had only three days to make the arrangements, but they managed more than adequately.

Carter, Sadat, their wives and aides were on the go all day Friday, interspersing their public schedule with discussions on the course of the Israel-Egyptian peace treaty negotiations. There was one formal meeting on Friday evening before dinner, which a White House statement later described as involving "discussions of the peace process and other matters of mutual interest." It was conducted in an "atmosphere of friendship and candor."

Earlier in the day, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil met for some 90 minutes at the Palestine Hotel in Alexandria to separately discuss the peace treaty negotiations.

The big question, of course, was the extent of progress being made. There was a marked swing back to hope and optimism on Friday following the more sombre mood on Thursday, the day Carter arrived here.

During an exchange with reporters aboard the train, Carter

was cautious in assessing the prospects, saying that they were "hard to judge." But he did reiterate his belief that "the people of Israel and Egypt want peace. That is obvious. And I believe that the leaders of Israel and Egypt want peace."

The U.S. president predicted that "obviously we will go to Israel with some differences still remaining. And I will do the best I can to resolve those differences."

President Sadat, on the other hand, appeared more upbeat. "I think there is progress," he said. "For sure, there is progress. And I think it is time now that we can say that this signing of the agreement is not so far at all."

Yet later, Sadat seemed to contradict himself, noting that there were "no obstacles in the way," only "a misunderstanding about the main issues." Once again he stressed, "I think we are on the verge of an agreement."

U.S. officials cautioned reporters against interpreting Sadat's remarks as signalling success. On the train, one senior policymaker said that there was no way that a deal could be wrapped up in Egypt, even if things went perfectly, because Carter had not yet presented any ideas on the timing of the exchange of ambassadors or the supply of Sinai oil to Israel. Both questions must still be discussed in Jerusalem, the official said.

If Israel insists that Egypt must sell it Sinai oil, things could get quite sticky, the official continued. But if Israel were willing to settle for a guaranteed supply, not caring where the particular barrels come from, then there would be no problem.

In earlier negotiations, the Egyptians agreed to sell Israel the oil on a strictly commercial basis, but Israel would like to receive preferential treatment.

At the state dinner, during which Carter received the "Nile collar" award, both leaders continued to heap praise on each other. "For me," Sadat said in his toast, "I am

proud to have our dear friend and brother among us on Egyptian soil."

Carter replied: "On a rare occasion in a person's life, and on extremely rare occasions in the history of all humankind, there comes along a man or person with extremely great courage, a man who has the sensitivity to understand a complicated issue, who recognizes the deep feelings that exist because of historical animosities and hatreds, who has himself suffered through tortuous political evolutionary times, even revolutionary times, and one who has seen his own people suffer on many occasions from combat and war and — when all others are too timid, too fearful, or whose horizons are too narrow, fear to act — that great leader acts and, therefore, inspires others to join with him in a common, noble effort."

"President Anwar al-Sadat is such a man. He has aroused the admiration of the entire world. He has become a hero in many nations, and he deserves this esteem and admiration completely."

The U.S. president joked that he would "certainly hate to run against him for public office in Egypt. But I would also hate to run against him for a public office in the United States of America. I think it is accurate to say that he is perhaps the most popular person in our own country."

The palace where the dinner was held was the summer home of deposed King Farouk, who sailed from Alexandria in 1952 after the Egyptian revolution which ultimately brought Gamal Abdul Nasser into power for nearly 18 years. (Earlier in the day, we saw one picture of Nasser in the Alexandria crowds — an increasingly rare sight in recent years.)

There were about 150 guests at the dinner, including the entire U.S. delegation and many Egyptian dignitaries. Carter, Sadat and their parties spent the night in Alexandria, returning to Cairo yesterday morning.



U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat wave to a cheering crowd in Banha on Friday, as they whistled from Cairo to Alexandria for Middle East peace talks. (UPI telephoto)

### Gaddafi calls Carter trip a farce

LONDON (Reuter). — Libya's leader Colonel Muammar al-Gaddafi has denounced U.S. President Jimmy Carter's Middle East peace trip as a farce intended to help his chances of re-election.

"If he wants to wage a campaign for his presidency...he should not use the Arab nation as a scene," the Libyan news agency JANA quoted Gaddafi as telling a rally in Benghazi. The report, monitored in London, added: "The Arab nation has no relation whatsoever with the election of an American president."

### Hanoi says China leaders falling out over Viet war

BANGKOK. — Vietnam said yesterday that despite China's pledge to withdraw its forces, fighting was continuing throughout the northern frontier region. The claim came amid reports that Peking's leadership was facing "serious rifts" as a result of the war.

Hanoi's latest battle report said more than 500 soldiers were killed or wounded in clashes on Thursday and Friday but did not specify whether any withdrawals by the Chinese had taken place across the frontier.

China's official "People's Daily" meanwhile disclosed that there were factions and "a major breach" within the Chinese Communist Party. Japan's Kyodo news service reported yesterday. But the report did not tie the factionalism to the Vietnam war.

The paper said "there are grudges among many comrades of the party. That, in the worst case, led to the formation of a major breach."

Vietnam claimed that a secret radio station in China on Friday began broadcasting anti-Peking propaganda and supporting Vietnam in its frontier war with China.

An editorial in the Vietnam Communist Party newspaper "Nhan Dan" said a "serious rift within the ruling (Chinese) circles had broken out over the launching of the aggressive war."

"Nhan Dan" said the timing of the Chinese invasion had in part been determined by "the need to cope with an increasingly alarming situation in China itself."

Yesterday's battle report, carried by the Vietnam news agency, said clashes occurred around the provincial capital of Cao Bang, in the northern province, and in the border area of Dong Dang in Lang Son province.

Vietnam said that the Chinese had however pulled out of the provincial seat of Lang Son, 130 km. northwest of Hanoi and scene of probably the heaviest fighting of the war which began in February.

Vietnam said the clandestine anti-Peking radio station had attacked Senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping for "embroidering China in the war and for now sending troops to Laos "to open a new war front."

Official Hanoi sources said yesterday that the Chinese had taken the border post of Bo Teng in Lang Phong Saly district. No further details were given. (AP, UPI)

### U.S. radar planes to watch Yemen war from Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — Two U.S. military aircraft equipped with sophisticated radar equipment have arrived in Saudi Arabia to monitor the fighting between North and South Yemen, defence department sources said on Friday.

The Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes were ordered to Riyadh by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in an operation described by the sources as the latest demonstration of U.S. willingness to bolster Saudi security.

The AWACS, converted Boeing 707s, filled with the most sophisticated electronics and radar, will be watching for any planes, which might approach Saudi borders. They also will be able to scan thousands of square kilometres of the two Yemens and monitor virtually every flight over that area.

The State Department confirmed last Thursday that it had offered to station F-15 jet fighter planes in Saudi Arabia, to provide temporary support to the Saudis at home should they decide to go to the aid of North Yemen. The Saudis have so far declined to accept the offer, apparently waiting to see whether the Arab League might be able to arrange a ceasefire.

The presence of the AWACS in Saudi Arabia and the F-15 offer follows a decision by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to send a naval task force, including the aircraft carrier Constellation, to the Arabian sea to show American support for its moderate Arab friends in the region.

South Yemen yesterday described this decision as a clear indication of American aggressive policy towards countries and peoples of the region.

A statement issued by the South Yemeni Foreign Ministry said the despatch of the carrier and the force of an American naval task force to the Red Sea proved that "imperialist powers are striving to escalate regional conflicts in order to undermine the nationalistic sovereignty of Arab states."

At the front, Algerian, Syrian and Palestinian military delegations arrived Friday to supervise the ceasefire between the two warring countries, Sanaa radio reported.

The two countries pledged last Tuesday to end their border fighting following mediation by Arab foreign ministers. But they have since accused each other of serious violations of the ceasefire.

### Podgorny finally dropped from Soviet

MOSCOW (Reuter). — The long political career of former Soviet president Nikolai Podgorny has apparently ended with his replacement in the Supreme Soviet — the nation's legislature — by a leading writer.

Results of last Sunday's single-candidate general election to the Soviet showed that the 76-year-old Ukrainian had been succeeded in his Moscow electoral district by Georgy Markov, secretary of the official Soviet Writers Union.

Podgorny disappeared from public view in May 1977, when he was dropped in disgrace from the Communist Party Politburo and the presidency of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet — the office of head of state.

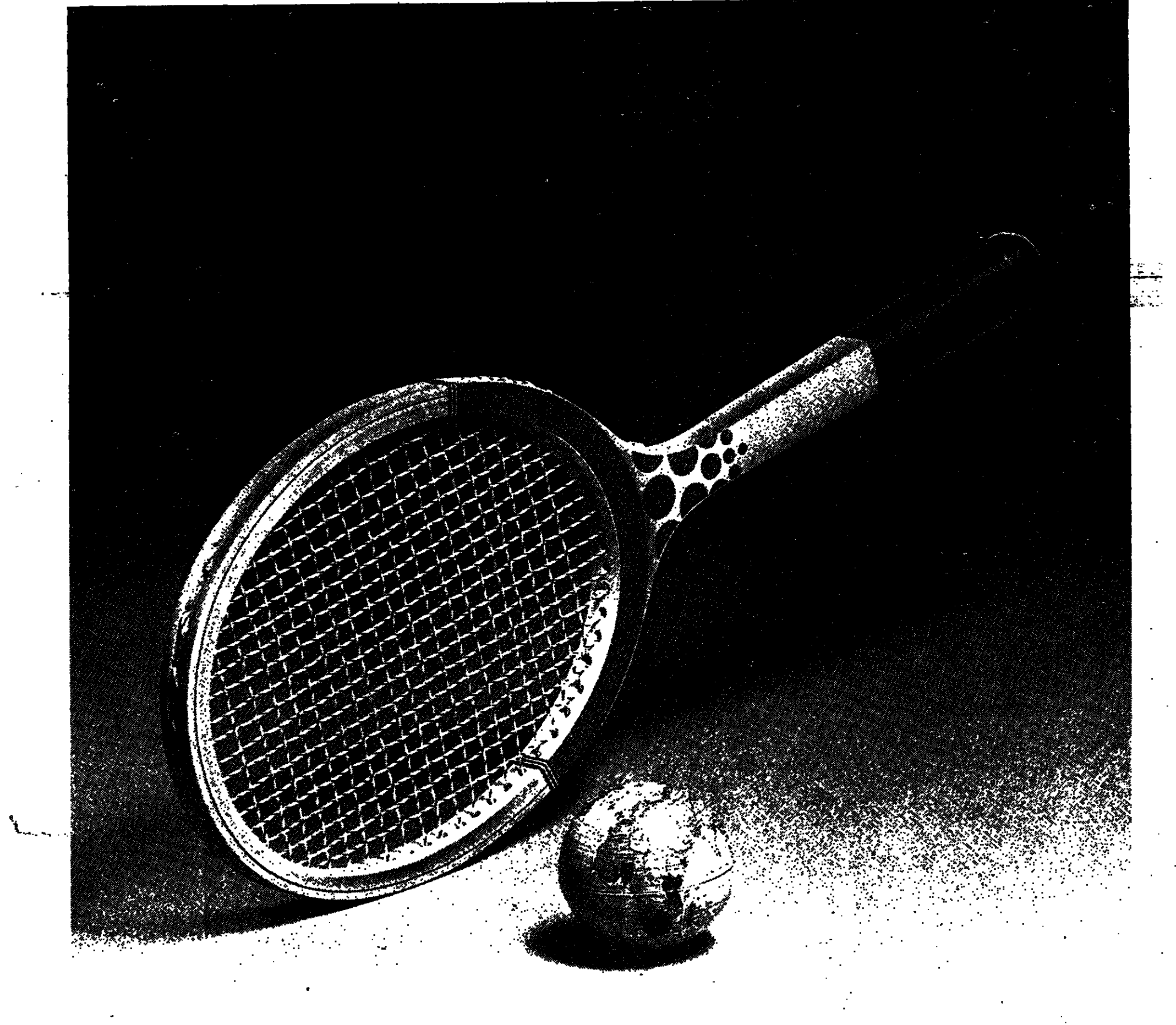
Although the official press has referred to him or his 12 years in the presidency since then, he retained his seat in the Soviet and appeared among the deputies at its brief twelve-yearly sessions.

Podgorny, succeeded as president by party chief Leonid Brezhnev, entered the party in 1930 and was elected to the Supreme Soviet in 1950.

### New Zealand may limit Sunday driving

WELLINGTON (Reuter). — The New Zealand cabinet is to consider a ban on Sunday motoring in order to conserve dwindling fuel stocks, official sources said on Friday.

They said the cabinet would discuss this week an 11-hour Sunday afternoon and evening ban on private cars. It had ruled out a complete Sunday driving ban, which churchmen had attacked as "godless" and an infringement of the right to worship.



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הכרזת הצליל

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK/Wolf Blitzer Press get 3-engine plane ride from Alex to Cairo

CAIRO. — The Egyptian Air Force C-130 military transport plane carrying State Department spokesman Hodding Carter III, U.S. National Security spokesman Jerrold Socheter and some 30 visiting Washington-based journalists on a return flight from Alexandria to Cairo Friday lost one of its four engines just after takeoff, but still managed to continue the 88-minute flight safely.

mission at Larnaca airport in Cyprus last year.) The first six C-130s were sold to Egypt in 1976 but only after a highly publicized row between Congressional supporters of Israel and then-president Gerald Ford and then-secretary of state Henry Kissinger. Those planes represented the start of the U.S.-Egyptian military supply relationship — one that is expected to expand dramatically following the signing of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

One of President Sadat's closest advisers and friends is Deputy Prime Minister Mohammed Hassan al-Touhami. He was principally involved in setting the stage for Sadat's visit to Jerusalem in November 1977. It was Touhami who met secretly with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Rabat, Morocco in September of that year and later reported to Sadat that Israel was ready to recognize all of Sinai as belonging to Egyptian sovereignty. That news encouraged Sadat to visit Jerusalem.

In his toast honoring Sadat at the state dinner Friday evening, Carter heaped considerable praise on the Egyptian leader, stating at one point: "I look upon President Sadat as a partner, sharing with him a common past, a common present and a common future. But I also look upon him as a brother."



U.S. President Jimmy Carter holds the Nile Award, the highest honor Egypt can bestow, which was presented to him in Alexandria on Friday by President Anwar Sadat. At left is Mrs. Carter. (UPI telephoto)

Carter meets Cheops at Giza

GIZA, Egypt. — Jimmy Carter's guide and host waved at the towering wedge of stone and said: "This king, too, was a man of peace."

Ending Carter's three-day peacemaking trip yesterday at the Great Pyramid of Cheops overlooking Cairo was a good opportunity for the Egyptians to make a point.

National Antiquities Department director Shehata Adam told Carter it took thousands of men 20 years to build the pyramid.

Adam said Cheops, who reigned about 2650 BCE, was "a man of peace and human rights like you Mr. President."

A dictionary of Egyptian civilization by Prof. Georges Posener, published by Methuens of London, quotes the Greek historian Herodotus as writing that Cheops "closed the temples, enslaved his subjects in order to build his impressive tomb, and prostituted his daughter to meet the balance."

The article mentions an old story which described Cheops as "arrogant and heedless of human dignity." (AP/UPI)

Iran Arabs demand rights

ABADAN, Iran (AP). — Tens of thousands of Iranian Arabs demonstrated in the oil-producing province of Khuzestan over the weekend, demanding ethnic identity and pre-eminence in the region's schools, press and political life.

The Arabs, remnants of 13th-century Arab migrations, number over half a million people of the several million in south Iran and are the majority in Khuzestan province, which is located along the Persian Gulf.

They claim their ethnic identity was smothered during the reign of the Pahlavi dynasty of the recently ousted shah.

Marching through the streets of Khorramshahr on Friday as Arab tribesmen fired rifle volleys into the air in support, demonstrators called for a series of wide ranging reforms, including a percentage of Iran's oil income to be earmarked for development of the province, priority in hiring to local government posts, establishment of home rule and an Arabic assembly to govern the province, representation in the central government cabinet, establishment of Arabic-language newspapers and media in the province, and the establishment of Arabic as the first language in the province's schools.

The Arabs reportedly have formed a political organization to press their demands and plan a national congress of Iranian Arabs in the near future.

Khomeini zealots fire at women protesters

TEHRAN — Islamic revolutionaries opened fire and whipped out knives at women protesting against the return of the veil in the most serious outburst of opposition to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini since he seized power in Iran in mid-February.

No casualties were confirmed immediately in the dual attacks on tens of thousands who staged mass sit-ins in the streets when confronted with armed men who called them "whores" and "Savakids" — agents of the shah's disbanded secret police.

Khomeini, headquartered in the town of Qom south of Teheran, disowned the revolutionaries and warned them of "harsh punishment" unless they stopped the provocations, but the clashes continued into the afternoon as thousands of women marched on Teheran University for a protest meeting after a noisy protest at the Justice Ministry.

The protests started on International Women's Day, Thursday, and have centered on Khomeini's recent criticism of women coming to work "naked" in government offices. Khomeini aides insist his edict was misunderstood, and accuse women of following a leftwing plot to upset the government.

But Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, who met Khomeini in Qom on Thursday night in his continuing fight for more authority to control the revolutionaries, warned

the religious leader of dangers inherent in the protests by women, sources in the government said.

The analysts said the protests could split the vote in the referendum three weeks from now on Khomeini's "Islamic republic."

Yesterday's protests began early, when tens of thousands of women converged on the university campus and marched down to the justice ministry. They were joined by girls from downtown commercial offices, who spilled into the streets dressed in imported clothes and made up amoking defiantly and screaming "Death to all forms of repression."

At Churchill Avenue several hundred men led by armed revolutionaries hurled stones at the demonstrators. "You are whores, you are not Moslem," they chanted.

Later a delegation of 20 women was permitted to go to Prime Minister Bazargan's office to present their complaints. After that the women dispersed peacefully.

Several unveiled women have said they were beaten up by men in various parts of the capital over the past two days.

Khomeini, speaking at a memorial service in Qom on Friday, called upon everyone to vote for his Islamic republic. "Those who want to add the word 'democratic' to an Islamic republic are people who are under the influence of the West and are ignorant or traitors," he added. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Tanzanian troops reported nearing Uganda capital

KAMPALA (UPI). — As Tanzanian troops reportedly moved slowly toward the Ugandan capital of Kampala, Uganda yesterday claimed the invaders were thrown back 60 km. in a radio-aided battle.

The radio broadcast said in a broad-embodied report that the battle now underway between Tanzanian and Ugandan troops "has reached a climax."

Western diplomatic sources in Kampala said that, despite the Ugandan claims, the Tanzanians were steadily advancing on the Ugandan capital with no Ugandan resistance evidence.

aggressors are looting and destroying Ugandan property to the extent they have raped nuns," the Ugandan radio broadcast said. The broadcast quoted Ugandan president Idi Amin as saying the morals of his troops was so high, "they are fighting to the last man."

Despite the diplomatic reports of the approaching war, residents of the capital said yesterday the city was "completely normal" and shops opened to bustling trade after being closed Friday for the Moslem Sabbath.

All informed sources said the Tanzanians were advancing on the road to Kampala at a rate of about five to six kilometers a day.

The main Tanzanian force was said to be about 200 km. from the town of Mpigi, which itself lies about 80 km. from the capital.

The Tanzanians were shelling the area around Mpigi, but the Ugandans were offering no resistance to the advance, the sources said.

U.S. aid disappoints Turks; Ecevit plans belt-tightening

By LOUIS B. FLEMING, Washington Post News Service

ANKARA. — One day after Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit said that the U.S. aid commitment is encouraging other nations from not contributing help at a critical time in the country's history, government sources said the premier would announce a government austerity program.

The government sources said on Friday that the social democratic premier had decided to re-draft his economic rescue programme.

His visits to Paris and Bonn by Minister Ziya Muesozoglu were aimed to produce urgent cash aid.

Unless the U.S. comes forth with a substantial contribution, this obviously has a discouraging effect on Turkey, with smaller means, it told foreign newsmen on Friday.

may be considering, if she is considering to contribute," Ecevit said.

The congressional aid proposal is for \$300m., including \$200m. in credits for military equipment, \$80m. in further credits for non-military purchases under the security support assistance programme and \$2m. for education and training.

The prime minister, faced with near-bankruptcy and continuing terrorism despite martial law in key parts of the country, said that failure of the West to offer help would "inevitably" have an impact on Turkey's foreign policy, but he made no direct threat to reconsider Turkey's role in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The new Turkish mood has been reflected by visits to Libya and Bangladesh this week by separate government ministers and ongoing talks with the Soviet Union on buying oil from Moscow.

Less significant, but perhaps more symbolic, was this week's decision by the state-run television to withdraw from the forthcoming Eurovision song contest, because it is being held in Jerusalem.

The television's statement said Turkey had always called on Israel to withdraw to the pre-1967 borders.

But the Turks have known since last August that the song contest would be held in Jerusalem and they chose their candidate in an elimination contest only last week.

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Beth Hatefutsoth Museum of the Jewish Diaspora. Opening Hours: Sunday, Monday, Thursday: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday: 3 p.m. — 10 p.m. Friday, Saturday: closed. Organized tours must be pre-arranged (Tel. 03-425161). Children under 6 years old are not admitted. EMPORARY EXHIBITION GALLERY: Image Before My Eyes Photographic History of Jewish Life in Poland, 1864-1939. Beth Hatefutsoth is located on the Tel Aviv University Campus (Gate 1), Lawson Street, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv 6100. Tel. 03-524, 24, 27, 49, 51, 79, 325.



Housing headache that won't go away

By W.G. KIROLOS/United Press International

CAIRO. — Egypt's housing crisis is so acute that thousands of people live with the dead in graveyards. Residents of collapsing houses often refuse to evacuate them, preferring to die under the debris than to live without shelter.

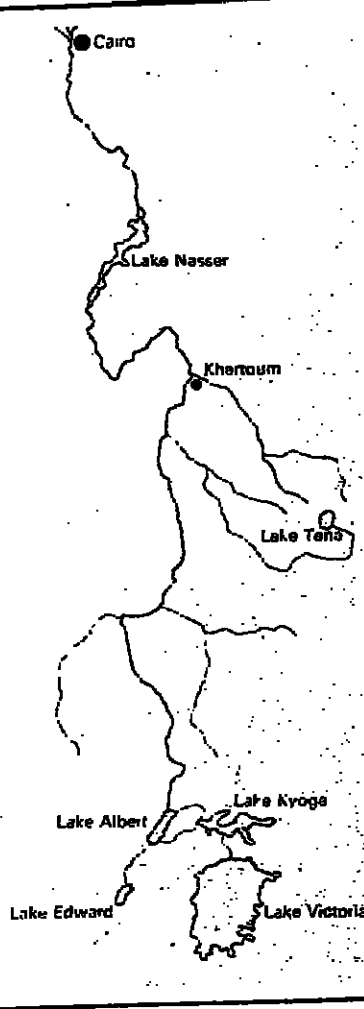
thousands of others in similar circumstances, stay with relatives. Others live in tents or camp out in graveyards, living with the dead. These people cannot afford to pay exorbitant "key money" which landlords demand as a bonus or initial charge for moving in.



Some of its residents, like "conjugal nest."

Another ploy to which landlords resort — this one legal — is to sell the apartment instead of renting it. Obviously the price is higher than the "key money" rate. An average apartment would sell for 20,000 pounds (IL1m.), but in a luxurious building overlooking the Nile the price would be 10 times that.

The building of other cities will follow, notably Sadat City, about 50 km. northwest of Cairo, along the desert highway leading to Alexandria. The government has launched several housing projects in Cairo itself. But at best, they are a palliative, not a cure.



Cotton or wheat?

By SHYAM BHATIA Observer Foreign News Service

CAIRO. — Strangers seeking to understand Egypt are well advised to travel either by road or rail from Cairo to Aswan, say 20th-century Egypt-watchers. For it is only by undertaking such a journey that they will appreciate the extent to which Egypt depends for its sustenance upon that narrow stretch of land, the Nile Valley, often no more than 40 kms. wide, which for centuries has been the country's lifeline.

If the Egyptian population remained at its Pharaonic levels, the narrow Nile valley and its broader delta, north of Cairo, would have more than enough resources to grow food both for domestic needs and also for export.

The main staple in Egypt is wheat and, given the twin demands of food and hard currency, the government's strategy has been to import whatever extra wheat it requires without reducing the cotton acreage too much.

Pleasure spot called Aswan

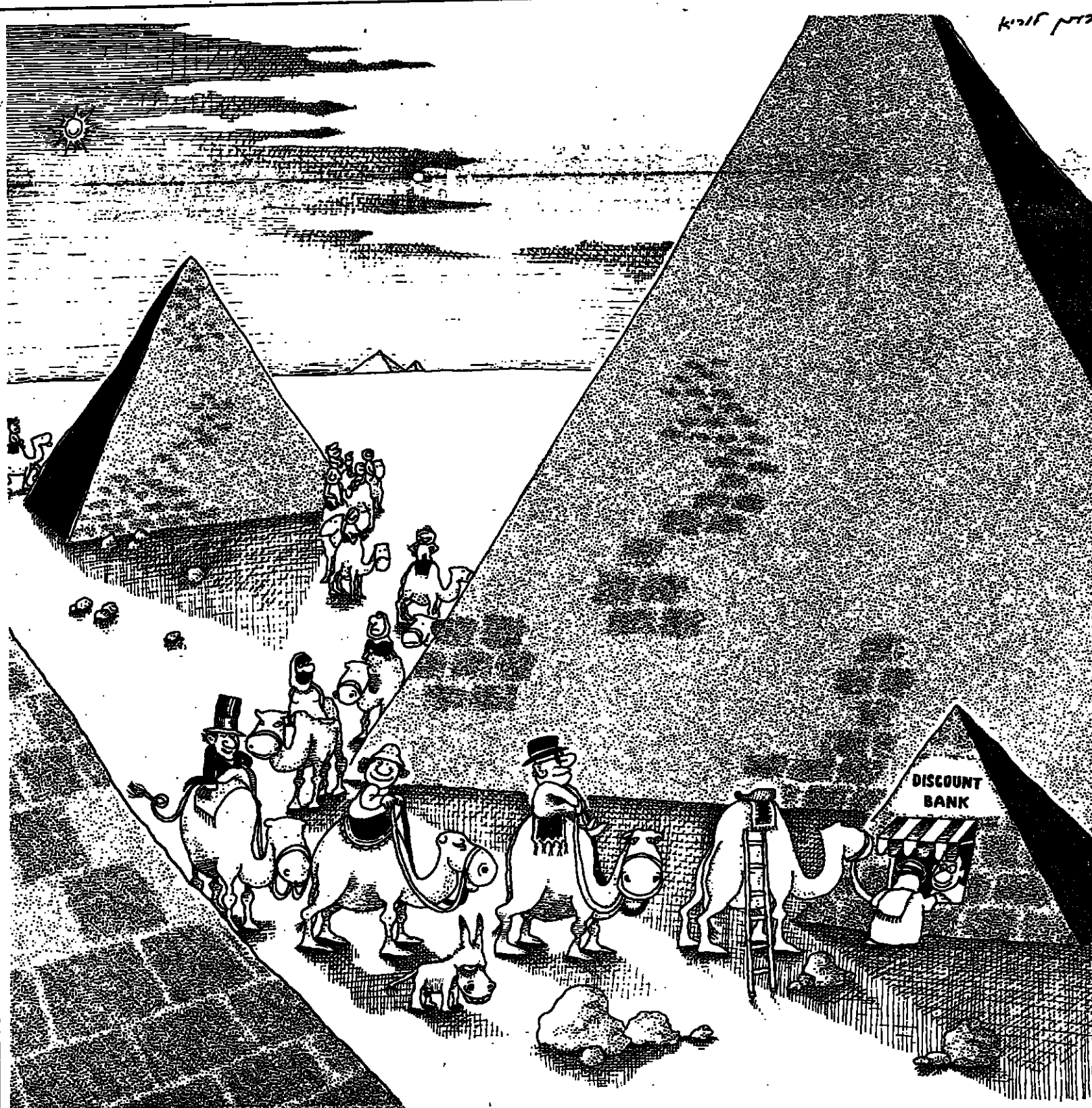
By MAURICE GUINDI/United Press International

ASWAN. — There was a time when the one thing Egyptian civil servants dreaded most, short of being fired, was a transfer to Aswan. It is the largest and southernmost urban centre before the border with Sudan. Government workers considered it exile. Their superiors considered it punishment. To them it was a dull, lumbering and intolerably hot place in the middle of nowhere.

officials and foreign visitors. It was in Aswan that Sadat signed the first Sinai troop disengagement agreement with Israel in January, 1974, following a week-long mediation shuttle between the city and Jerusalem by then U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Today Aswan is a pleasure spot, popular with Egyptian and foreign tourists, particularly in winter. The credit goes mainly to the construction of a dam and a presidential flair for mobile residence. The latter made Aswan, 800 km. south of Cairo, the venue of important, sometimes history-making, political events.

When Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran was forced to leave his strife-torn country in January his first stop was Aswan. He spent a week here. Sadat intended it that way to give the shah the benefit of complete relaxation in this quiet, sunny city.



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DISCOUNT BANK the human side of the coin

St. James Conference

In a feature article by Ian Black about the St. James Conference in London in 1939, published on February 7, reference was made to financial dealings between certain Jewish and Arab figures. The Jerusalem Post would like to apologize for any unpleasantness caused by the publication of these facts without prior consultation with the people concerned.

Says economist Mohammed Sharaf, director of Economic Research at the Ministry of Agriculture, "All this is separate from at least another 1.7m. acres of fallow land which can be brought under cultivation again."

ARGUMENTS against the reclamation are that it is costly, to \$2,800 per acre, including development of schools, hospitals and roads. The counter-argument is that reclamation is required not just for crops, but also to accommodate Egypt's burgeoning population, expected to reach 70m. by the end of the century.

Shalom

To President Jimmy Carter from the Staff and Management of the

Tel Aviv-Sheraton Hotel

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.



# THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS

all the parties, there should be transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza for a period not exceeding five years. In order to provide full autonomy to the inhabitants under these arrangements the Israeli military administration and its civilian administration will be withdrawn as soon as a self-governing authority has been freely elected by the inhabitants of these areas to replace the existing military government.

To negotiate the details of a transitional arrangement, the government of Jordan will be invited to join the negotiations on the basis of this framework. These new arrangements should give due consideration to both the principle of self-government by the inhabitants of these territories and to the legitimate security concerns of the parties involved.

(B) Egypt, Israel, and Jordan will agree on the modalities for establishing the elected self-governing authority in the West Bank and Gaza. The delegations of Egypt and Jordan may include Palestinians from the West Bank and Gaza or other Palestinians as mutually agreed. The parties will negotiate an agreement which will define the powers and responsibilities of the self-governing authority to be exercised in the West Bank and Gaza. A withdrawal of Israeli armed forces will take place and there will be a redeployment of the remaining Israeli forces into specified security locations.

The agreement will also include arrangements for assuring internal and external security and public order. A strong local police force will be established, which may include Jordanian citizens. In addition, Israeli and Jordanian forces will participate in joint patrols and in the manning of control posts to assure the security of the borders.

(C) When the self-governing authority (administrative council) in the West Bank and Gaza is established and inaugurated, the transitional period of five years will begin. As soon as possible, but not later than the third year after the beginning of the transitional period, negotiations will take place to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbours, and to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan by the end of the transitional period.

These negotiations will be conducted among Egypt, Israel, Jordan, and the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. Two separate but related committees will be convened, one committee will be convened, one committee, consisting of representatives of the four parties which will negotiate and agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and its relationship with its neighbours, and the second committee, consisting of representatives of Israel and representatives of Jordan to be joined by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, to negotiate the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan taking into account the agreement reached on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

The negotiations shall be based on all the provisions and principles of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. The negotiations will resolve, among other matters, the location of the boundaries and the nature of the security arrangements.

The solution from the negotiations must also recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their just requirements. In this way, the Palestinians will participate in the determination of their own future through:

(1) The negotiations among Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to agree on the final status of the West Bank and Gaza and other outstanding issues by the end of the transitional period.

(2) Submitting their agreement to a vote by the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza.

(3) Providing for the elected representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza to decide how they shall govern themselves consistent with the provisions of their agreement.

(4) Participating as stated above in the work of the committee negotiating the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan.

2. All necessary measures will be taken and provisions made to assure the security of Israel and its neighbours during the transitional period and beyond. To assist in

providing such security, a strong local police force will be constituted by the self-governing authority. It will be composed of inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza. The police will maintain continuing liaison on internal security matters with the designated Israeli, Jordanian and Egyptian officers.

3. During the transitional period, the representatives of Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the self-governing authority will constitute a continuing committee to decide a continuing committee to decide on the modalities of admission of persons displaced from the West Bank and Gaza in 1967, together with necessary measures to prevent disruption and disorder. Other matters of common concern may also be dealt with by this committee.

4. Egypt and Israel will work with each other and with other interested parties to establish agreed procedures for a prompt, just and permanent implementation of the resolution of the refugee problem.

## B. EGYPT-ISRAEL

1. Egypt and Israel undertake not to resort to the threat or the use of force to settle disputes. Any disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. In order to achieve peace between them, the parties agreed to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months from the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them, while inviting the other parties to the conflict to proceed simultaneously to negotiate and conclude similar peace treaties with a view to achieving a comprehensive peace in the area.

3. Signatories shall establish among themselves relationships normal to states at peace with one another. To this end, they should undertake to abide by all the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. Steps to be taken in this respect include:

(A) Full recognition.  
(B) Abolishing economic boycotts.  
(C) Guaranteeing that under their jurisdiction the citizens of the other



parties shall enjoy the protection of the due process of law.

3. Signatories should explore possibilities for economic development in the context of final peace treaties with the objective of contributing to the atmosphere of peace, cooperation and friendship which is their common goal.

4. Claims commissions may be established for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

5. The United States shall be invited to participate in the talks on matters related to the modalities of

the implementation of the agreements and working out the timetable for the carrying out of the obligations of the parties.

6. The United Nations Security Council shall be requested to endorse the peace treaties and ensure that their provisions shall not be violated. The permanent members of the Security Council shall be requested to underwrite the peace treaties and ensure respect for their provisions. They shall also be requested to conform their policies and actions with the undertakings contained in this framework.

The Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty between Egypt and Israel

In order to achieve peace between them, Israel and Egypt agree to negotiate in good faith with a goal of concluding within three months of the signing of this framework a peace treaty between them.

It is agreed that: The site of the negotiations will be under a United Nations flag at a location or locations to be mutually agreed.

All of the principles of U.N. Resolution 242 will apply in this resolution of the dispute between Israel and Egypt.

Unless otherwise mutually agreed, terms of the peace treaty will be implemented between 2 and 3 years after the peace treaty is signed.

The following matters are agreed between the parties: (a) The full exercise of Egyptian sovereignty up to the internationally recognized border between Egypt and Mandate Palestine; (b) The withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from the Sinai; (c) The use of airfields left by the Israelis near El Arish, Rafah, Raheen-Naqb and Sharm el-Sheikh for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by all nations. (d) The right of free passage by ships of Israel through the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888 applying to all nations; the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba are international waterways to be open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspensible freedom of navigation and overflight. (e) The construction of a highway between the Sinai and Jordan near Eilat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage by Egypt and Jordan; and

(f) The stationing of military forces listed below.

## Stationing of Forces

A. No more than one division (mechanized or infantry) of Egyptian armed forces will be stationed within an area lying approximately 50 kilometres east of the Gulf of Suez and the Suez Canal.

B. Only UN forces and civil police equipped with light weapons to perform normal police functions will be stationed within an area lying west of the international border and the Gulf of Aqaba, varying in width from 20 km. to 40 km.

C. In the area within three kilometres east of the international border there will be Israeli limited military forces not to exceed 4 infantry battalions and UN observers.

D. Border patrol units, not to exceed 3 battalions, will supplement the civil police in maintaining order in the area not included above.

The exact demarcation of the above areas will be as decided during the peace negotiations.

Early warning stations may exist to insure compliance with the terms of the agreement.

UN forces will be stationed:

A. In part of the area in the Sinai lying within about 20 km. of the Mediterranean Sea, and adjacent to the international border, and

B. In the Sharm-el-Sheikh area to insure freedom of passage through the Strait of Tiran; and these forces will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the UN with a unanimous vote of the five permanent members.

After a peace treaty is signed, and after the interim withdrawal is complete, normal relations will be established between Egypt and Israel, including: Full recognition, including diplomatic, economic and cultural relations; termination of economic boycotts and barriers to the free movement of goods and people; and mutual protection of citizens by the due process of law.

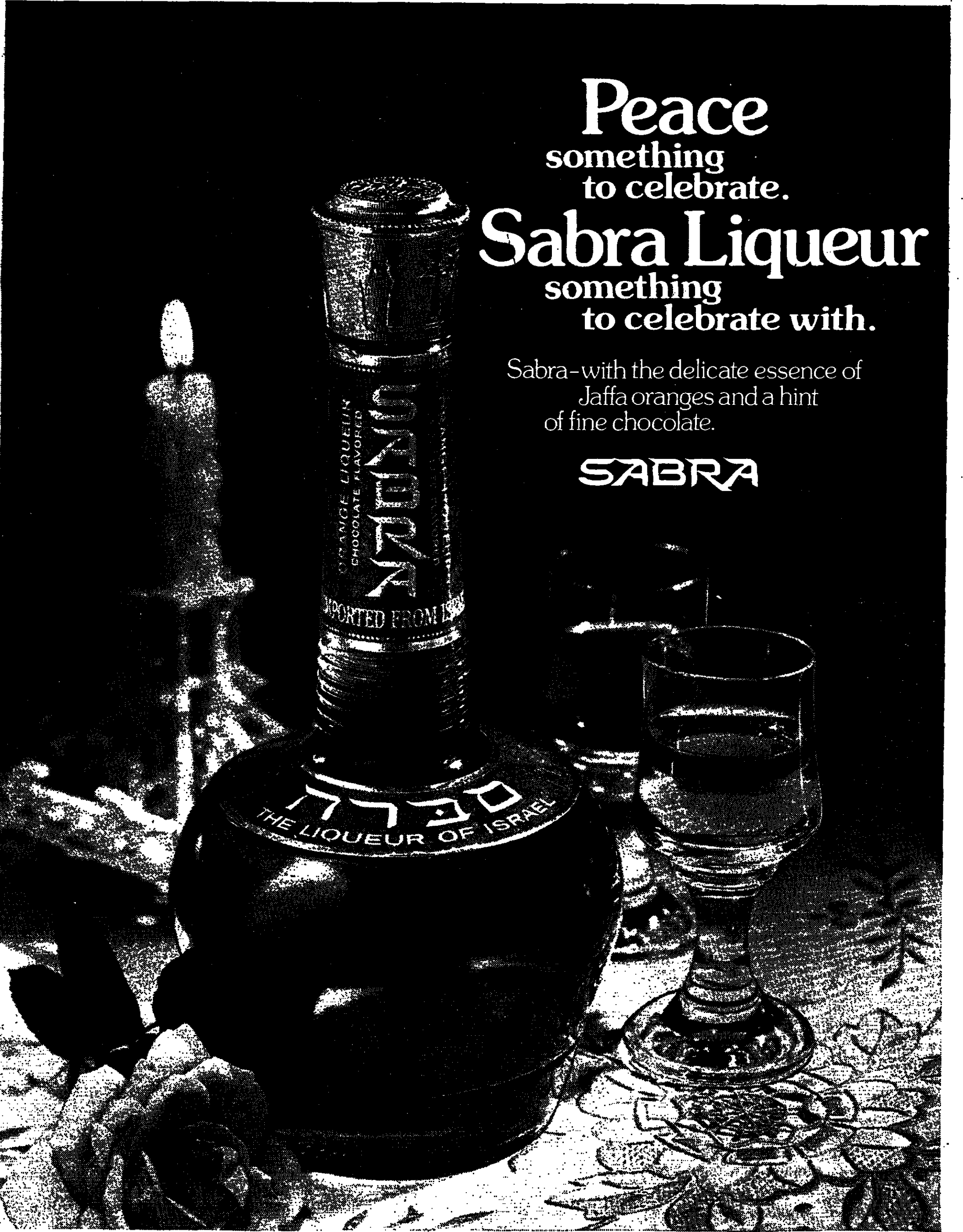
## Interim withdrawal

Between 3 months and 9 months after the signing of the peace treaty, all Israeli forces will withdraw east of a line extending from a point east of El Arish to Ras Mohammed, the exact location of this line to be determined by mutual agreement.

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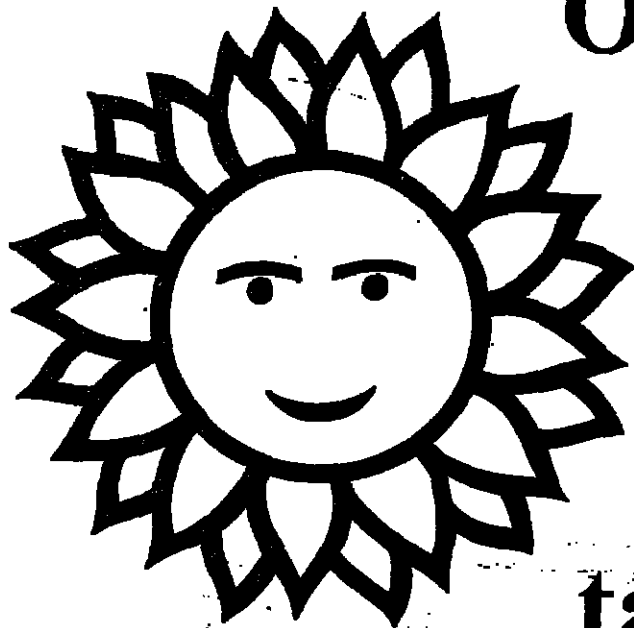
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## THE CAMP DAVID ACCORDS



### Exchange of letters

#### TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRIME MINISTER BEGIN:

I have the honor to inform you that during two weeks after my return home I will submit a motion before Israel's parliament (the Knesset) to decide on the following question:

If during the negotiations to conclude a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt all outstanding issues are agreed upon, "are you in favor of the removal of the Israeli settlers from the northern and southern Sinai areas or are you in favor of keeping the aforementioned settlers in those areas?"

The vote, Mr. President, on this issue will be completely free from the usual parliamentary party discipline to the effect that although the coalition is being now supported by 70 members out of 120, every member of the Knesset, as I believe, both of the government and the opposition benches will be enabled to vote in accordance with his own conscience.

peace negotiations for concluding a peace treaty.

3. If Israel fails to meet this commitment, the "framework" shall be void and invalid.

#### TO PRIME MINISTER BEGIN FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I have received your letter of September 17, 1978, describing how you intend to place the question of the future of Israeli settlements in Sinai before the Knesset for its decision.

Enclosed is a copy of President Sadat's letter to me on this subject.

#### TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRESIDENT SADAT:

I am writing you to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to Jerusalem.

1. Arab Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank. Legal and historical Arab rights in the city must be respected and restored.

2. Arab Jerusalem should be under Arab sovereignty.

3. The Palestinian inhabitants of Arab Jerusalem are entitled to exercise their legitimate national rights, being part of the Palestinian People in the West Bank.

4. Relevant Security Council resolutions, particularly Resolutions 242 and 267, must be applied with regard to Jerusalem. All the measures taken by Israel to alter the status of the city are null and void and should be rescinded.

5. All peoples must have free access to the city and enjoy the free exercise of worship and the right to visit and transit to the holy places without distinction or discrimination.

6. The holy places of each faith may be placed under the administration and control of their representatives.

7. Essential functions in the city should be undivided and a joint municipal council composed of an equal number of Arab and Israeli members can supervise the carrying out of these functions. In this way, the city shall be undivided.

#### TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRIME MINISTER BEGIN:

I have the honor to inform you, Mr. President, that on 28 June 1967 — Israel's parliament (the Knesset) promulgated and adopted a law to

the effect: "The government is empowered by a decree to apply law, the jurisdiction and administration of the state to any part of Eretz Israel Land of Israel (Palestine), as stated in the decree." On the basis of this law, government of Israel decreed in 1967 that Jerusalem is one city, indivisible, the capital of the State of Israel.

#### TO PRESIDENT SADAT FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I have received your letter of September 17, 1978, setting forth the Egyptian position on Jerusalem and transmitting a copy of it to Prime Minister Begin for his information.

The position of the United States on Jerusalem remains unchanged. Ambassador Goldhamer and the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, Ambassador Yost of the United States Security Council on July 1, 1978,

#### TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRESIDENT SADAT:

In connection with "Framework for Peace in the Middle East," I am writing you a letter to inform you of the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the implementation of comprehensive settlements. To ensure the implementation of the provisions related to the West Bank and Gaza and to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinian People, Egypt is prepared to assume the Arab role emanating from these provisions following consultations with the representatives of the Palestinian People.

#### TO PRIME MINISTER BEGIN FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I hereby acknowledge that I have informed me as follows:

A) In each paragraph of the agreed framework document the expressions "Palestinian People" and "Palestinian People" are being used and will be understood by you as "Palestinian Arabs."

B) In each paragraph in which the expression "West Bank" appears, it is being, and will be, understood by the Government of Israel and the Government of Jordan and Samaria.

#### TO PRESIDENT SADAT FROM PRESIDENT CARTER:

I transmit herewith a copy of a letter to me from Prime Minister Begin setting forth how he proposes to present the issue of the Sinai settlements to the Knesset for the latter's decision.

In this connection, I understand from your letter that Knesset approval to withdraw all Israeli settlers from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty is a prerequisite to any negotiations on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

#### TO PRESIDENT CARTER FROM PRIME MINISTER BEGIN:

In connection with the "Framework for a Settlement in Sinai" to be signed tonight, I would like to reaffirm the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt with respect to the settlements:

1. All Israeli settlers must be withdrawn from Sinai according to a timetable within the period specified for the implementation of the peace treaty.

2. Agreement by the Israeli Government and its constitutional institutions to this basic principle is therefore a prerequisite to starting

### To the President of the United States President Jimmy Carter

Dear Mr. President,

The road of the reconciler is a long, lonely and difficult one paved with criticisms and attacks from both sides. You, Mr. President, have gone a long way, thanks to your limitless patience and perseverance, in bringing together two of the most proud and obstinate peoples on our planet — the people of Israel and the people of Egypt. Both peoples have lived in fear and suspicion of each other for more than thirty years. However, because of your untiring efforts, the impossible dream of peace in our region may yet become a reality. I am sure I am expressing the views of millions of people, not only in this region but all over the world, when I pray and hope that you will discover new strength, courage and wisdom to help bring all the peoples of the Middle East together to live in peace, and so be blessed — for "blessed are the peacemakers."

Abie Nathan  
 Voice of Peace  
 Radio Station

## SUMMARY OF AGREEMENTS

Highlights of the Egypt-Israel peace agreement: a framework for a final treaty, to be signed by the two countries within three months.

- Egypt to regain sovereignty throughout the Sinai.
- Israel is entitled to ask for "security zones" and Egypt is limited to civilian use of airfields in the Sinai.
- Three to nine months after the treaty is signed, Israel must pull back its forces from a "substantial" portion of the Sinai. Thereafter, diplomatic relations to be established. Final Israeli withdrawal two to three years after the treaty.

Still unresolved is the question of the fate of Israeli settlements in the Rafiah area.

The "Middle East framework": a

set of broad general principles which "may" serve as an outline for a final peace.

- Calls for a five-year transitional period in the West Bank and Gaza leading to full autonomy for the people there.
- Inhabitants of both areas to elect representatives to participate in the peace process.
- Israel can retain a military presence in specific bases, but military government will come to an end.

Left unsettled are such issues as the ultimate boundaries of Israel, the nature of the autonomous Palestinian entity, the status of Jerusalem and security arrangements for Israel. (See text of document on page 14.)



The following is the text of the official English-language version of the peace treaty negotiated between Egypt and Israel, as published by Jerusalem and Washington on Nov. 24, 1978. The text was released following publication in Cairo's semi-official "Al Ahram" newspaper of a version that both Israel and the U.S. described as "incomplete."

Treaty of peace between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the State of Israel. The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Government of the State of Israel — Preamble

Convinced of the urgent necessity of the establishment of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, in accordance with Security Council resolutions 242 and 338;

Reaffirming their adherence to the "Framework for peace in the Middle East agreed at Camp David," dated September 17, 1978;

Noting that the aforementioned framework as appropriate is intended to constitute a basis for peace not only between Egypt and Israel but also between Israel and each of its other Arab neighbours which is prepared to negotiate peace with it on this basis;

Desiring to bring to an end the state of war between them and to establish a peace in which every state in the area can live in security;

Convinced that the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel is an important step in the search for comprehensive peace in the area and for the attainment of the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict in all its aspects;

Inviting the other Arab parties to this dispute to join the peace process with Israel guided by and based on the principles of the aforementioned framework;

Desiring as well to develop friendly relations and cooperation between themselves in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law governing international relations in times of peace;

Agree to the following provisions in the free exercise of their sovereignty, in order to implement the "Framework for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel:"

ARTICLE I

1. The state of war between the parties will be terminated and peace will be established between them upon the exchange of instruments of ratification of this treaty.

2. Israel will withdraw all its armed forces and civilians from the Sinai behind the international boundary between Egypt and Mandated Palestine, as provided in the annexed protocol (Annex I), and Egypt will resume the exercise of its full sovereignty over the Sinai.

3. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal provided for in Annex I, the parties will establish normal and friendly relations in accordance with article III (3).

ARTICLE II

The permanent boundary between Egypt and Israel is the recognized international boundary between Egypt and the former mandated territory of Palestine, as shown on the map at Annex II, without prejudice to the issue of the status of the Gaza Strip. The parties recognize this boundary as inviolable. Each will respect the territorial integrity of the other, including their territorial waters and airspace.

ARTICLE III

1. The parties will apply between them the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law governing relations among states in times of peace. In particular:

A. They recognize and will respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence;

B. They recognize and will respect each other's right to live in peace within their secure and recognized boundaries;

C. They will refrain from the threat or use of force, directly or indirectly, against each other and will settle all disputes between them by peaceful means.

2. Each party undertakes to ensure that acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, or violence do not originate from and are not committed from within its territory, or by any forces subject to its control or by any other forces stationed on its territory, against the population, citizens or property of the other party. Each party also undertakes to refrain from organizing, instigating, inciting, assisting or participating in acts or threats of belligerency, hostility, subversion or violence against the other party, anywhere, and undertakes to ensure that perpetrators of such acts are brought to justice.

3. The parties agree that the normal relationship established between them will include full recognition, diplomatic, economic and cultural relations, termination of economic boycotts and discriminatory barriers to the free movement of people and goods, and will guarantee the mutual enjoyment by citizens of the due process of law. The process by which they undertake to achieve such a relationship parallel to the implementation of other provisions of this treaty is set out in the annexed protocol (Annex II)

ARTICLE IV

1. In order to provide maximum security for both parties on the basis of reciprocity, agreed security arrangements will be established including limited force zones in Egyptian and Israeli territory and United Nations forces and observers, described in detail as to nature and timing in Annex I, and other security arrangements the parties may agree upon.

2. The parties agree to the stationing of United Nations personnel in areas described in Annex I. The parties agree not to request withdrawal of the United Nations personnel and that these personnel will not be removed unless such removal is approved by the Security Council of the United Nations, with the affirmative vote of the five permanent members, unless the parties otherwise agree.

3. A joint commission will be established to facilitate the implementation of the treaty, as provided for in Annex I.

BLAIR HOUSE/DRAFT TREATY



Israeli and Egyptian negotiators in Blair House — October 31, 1978.

4. The security arrangements provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article may at the request of either party be reviewed and amended by mutual agreement of the parties.

ARTICLE V

1. Ships of Israel, and cargoes destined for or coming from Israel, shall enjoy the right of free passage through the Suez Canal and its approaches through the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean Sea on the basis of the Constantinople Convention of 1888, applying to all nations. Israeli nationals, vessels and cargoes, as well as persons, vessels and cargoes destined for and coming from Israel, shall be accorded non-discriminatory treatment in all matters connected with the usage of the canal.

2. The parties consider the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba to be international waterways open to all nations for unimpeded and non-suspendable freedom of navigation and overflight. The parties will respect each other's right to navigation and overflight for access to either country through the Strait of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba.

ARTICLE VI

1. This treaty does not affect and shall not be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of the parties under the charter of the United Nations.

2. The parties undertake to fulfil in good faith their obligations under this treaty, without regard to action or inaction of any other party and independently of any instrument external to this treaty.

3. They further undertake to take all the necessary measures for the application in their relations of the provisions of the multilateral conventions to which they are parties, including the submission of appropriate modification to the secretary general of the United Nations and other depositories of such conventions.

4. The parties undertake not to enter into any obligation in conflict with this treaty.

5. Subject to Article 103 of the United Nations Charter, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the parties under the present treaty and any of their other obligations, the obligations under this treaty will be binding and implemented.

ARTICLE VII

1. Disputes arising out of the application or interpretation of this treaty shall be resolved by negotiations.

2. Any such disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation shall be resolved by conciliation or submitted to arbitration.

ARTICLE VIII

The parties agree to establish a claims commission for the mutual settlement of all financial claims.

ARTICLE IX

1. This treaty shall enter into force upon exchange of instruments of ratification.

2. This treaty supersedes the agreements between Egypt and Israel of September, 1975.

3. All protocols annexes and maps attached to this treaty shall be regarded as an integral part hereof.

4. The treaty shall be communicated to the secretary general of the United Nations for registration in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the charter of the United Nations.

(Blanks for signatures)  
Done at.....this.....day.....of 1978, in duplicate in the Arabic, English and Hebrew languages, each text being equally authentic. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

The third annex to the treaty

ANNEX III

Protocol concerning relations of the parties.

ARTICLE 1

Diplomatic and Consular Relations:

The parties agree to establish diplomatic and consular relations and to exchange ambassadors upon completion of the interim withdrawal.

ARTICLE 2

Economic and Trade Relations:

1. The parties agree to remove all discriminatory barriers to normal economic relations and to terminate boycotts of each other upon completion of the interim withdrawal.

2. As soon as possible and not later than six months after the completion of the interim withdrawal the parties will enter negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement on trade and commerce for the purpose of promoting beneficial economic relations.

Cultural Relations:

1. The parties agree to establish normal cultural relations following the completion of the interim withdrawal.

2. They agree on the desirability of cultural exchanges in all fields, and shall, as soon as possible and not later than six months after completion of the interim withdrawal, enter into negotiations with a view to concluding a cultural agreement for this purpose.

ARTICLE 4

1. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal, each party will permit the free movement of nationals and

vehicles of the other into and within its territory according to the general rules applicable to nationals and vehicles of other states. Neither party will impose discriminatory restriction on the free movement of persons and vehicles from its territory to the territory of the other.

ARTICLE 5

Cooperation for Development and Good Neighbourly Relations:

1. The parties recognize a mutuality of interest in good neighbourly relations and agree to consider means to promote such relations.

2. The parties will cooperate in promoting peace, stability and development in their region. Each agrees to consider proposals the other may wish to make to this end.

3. The parties shall seek to foster mutual understanding and tolerance and will, accordingly, abstain from hostile propaganda against each other.

ARTICLE 6

Transportation and Telecommunications:

1. The parties recognize as applicable to each other the rights, privileges and obligations provided for by the aviation agreements to which they are both party, particularly by the Convention on International Civil Aviation, 1944 ("The Chicago Convention") and the International Air Services Transit Agreement, 1944.

2. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal any declaration of national emergency by a party under article 89 of the Chicago Convention will not be applied to the other party on a discriminatory basis.

3. Egypt agrees that the use of airfields left by Israel near El Arish, Rafah, Ras el Naqb and Sharm el Sheikh shall be for civilian purposes only, including possible commercial use by all nations.

4. As soon as possible and not later than six months after the completion of the interim withdrawal, the parties shall enter into negotiations for the purpose of concluding a civil aviation agreement.

5. The parties will reopen and maintain roads and railways between their countries and will consider further road and rail links. The parties further agree that a highway will be constructed and maintained between Egypt, Israel and Jordan near Eilat with guaranteed free and peaceful passage of persons, vehicles and goods between Egypt and Jordan without prejudice to their sovereignty over that part of the highway which falls within their respective territory.

6. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal, normal postal telephone, telex, data facsimile, wireless and cable communications and television relay services by cable, radio and satellite shall be established between the two parties in accordance with all relevant international conventions and regulations.

7. Upon completion of the interim withdrawal, each party shall grant normal access to its ports for vessels and cargoes of the other, as well as vessels and cargoes destined for or coming from the other. Such access shall be granted on the same conditions generally applicable to vessels and cargoes of other nations.

Article 5 of the Treaty of Peace will be implemented upon the exchange of instruments of ratification of the aforementioned treaty.

ARTICLE 7

Enjoyment of Human Rights

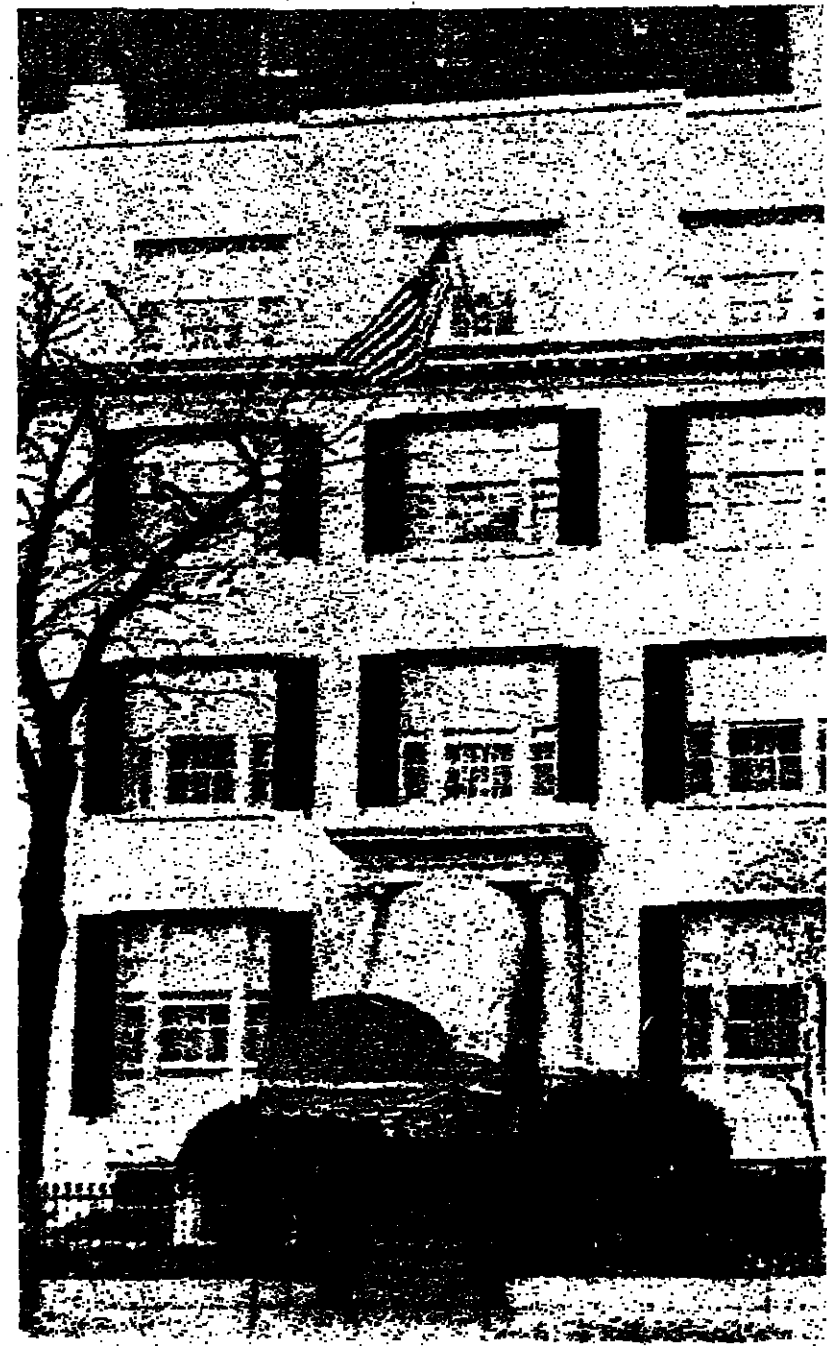
The parties affirm their commitment to respect and observe human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and they will promote these rights and freedoms in accordance with the United Nations Charter.

ARTICLE 8

Territorial Seas

Without prejudice to the provisions of article 5 of the treaty of peace, each party recognizes the right of vessels of the other party to innocent passage through its territorial sea in accordance with the rules of international law.

The official text of Annexes One and Two — dealing with military deployments, security arrangements and maps — were not published.



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RISHFON, Beit Ha'am, Thursday, March 27, 8.30 p.m.

**WHY I?**

6,000,001  
Six million and one  
And I'm the one  
The rest are dead  
Before their time  
Before their seed could sprout  
In awful ways  
I do not care to repeat  
Least other evil ears  
do hear  
and turn the ploughshares  
into swords  
and worse.

Six million and one  
And I'm the  
ONE  
Why I?  
What am I doing here  
And all the rest are dead?  
Surely there is something to be said  
by me alone  
something great

something to move the world  
to greatness  
some message I have to bring  
|  
the One  
from six million and one  
|  
the one ONE.

Why I?  
What's special about me?  
Why was I different from  
thee and thee and thee  
O six million  
Why was I different  
|  
the one  
Why  
I?

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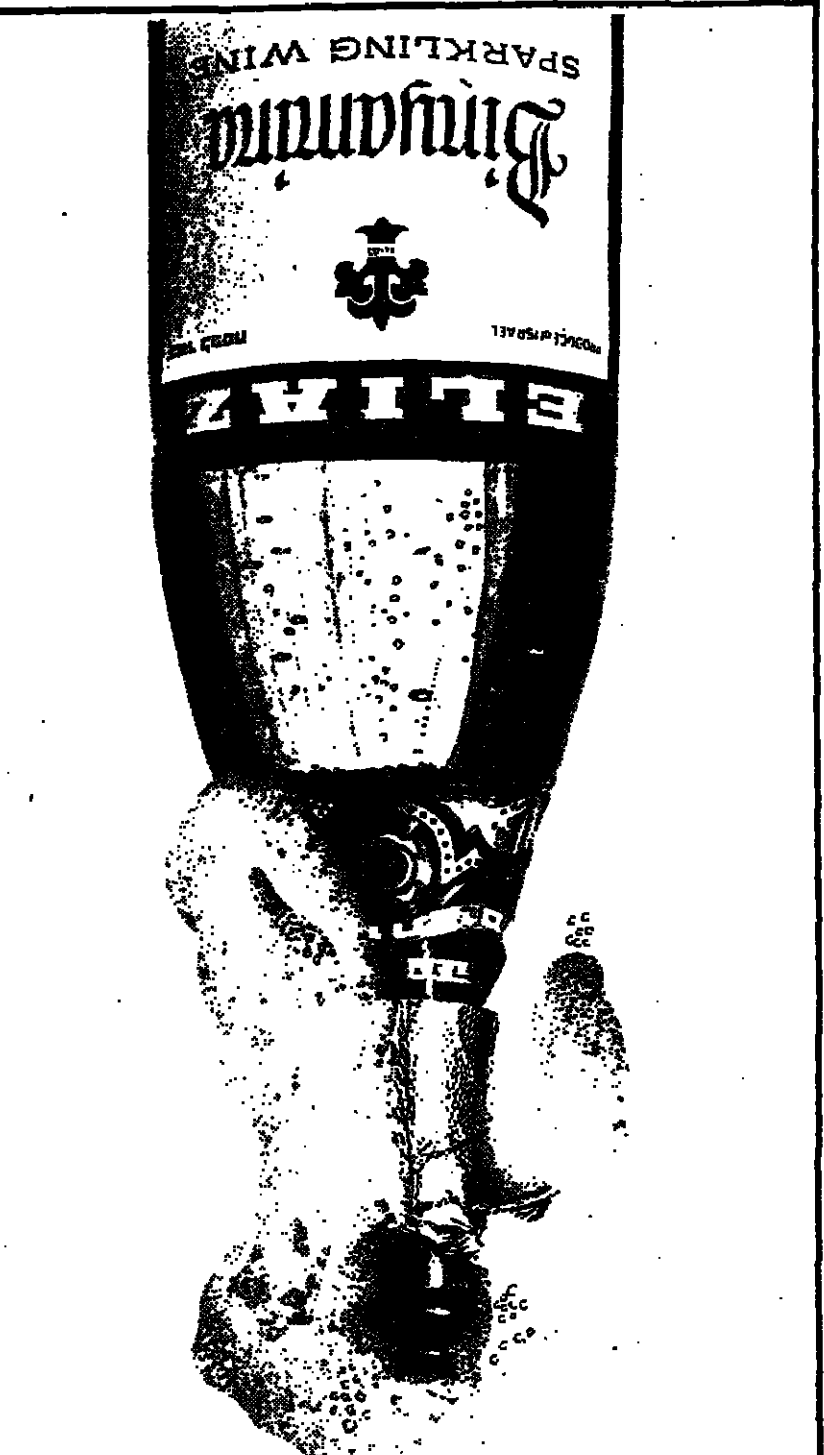
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March 19 **PROBLEMS OF INTERFAITH IN ISRAEL**  
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**STEPS TOWARDS PEACE**

EGYPTIAN-01

November 19, 1977 — the day Sadat arrived at Ben-Gurion airport

THE FOLLOWING is a chronology of Middle East peace developments since direct Israeli-Egyptian contacts began in November 1977:

November 9, 1977: Egyptian President Anwar Sadat tells the Egyptian parliament he is willing to visit Israel.

November 15: Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin, through a U.S. intermediary, formally invites Sadat to Israel.

November 19: Sadat arrives in Israel for a 36-hour visit and is welcomed with full military honours.

December 14: Egyptian and Israeli officials open talks in Cairo.

December 25: Sadat and Begin meet in Ismailia.

December 26: The two leaders end their talks disagreeing over the future of the West Bank.

January 4, 1978: U.S. President Jimmy Carter visits Egypt.

January 11: Israeli and Egyptian defence ministers meet in Cairo.

January 16: Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers meet in Jerusalem. Sadat soon recalls his negotiating team after Begin publicly criticizes then Egyptian Foreign Minister Ibrahim Kamel.

January 22: Israel postpones resumption of defence talks in Cairo, citing derogatory remarks in Egyptian newspapers.

February 9: Sadat ends talks with Carter at Camp David.

February 14: Carter approves a multi-billion dollar sale of warplanes to Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Israel.

March 21: Begin meets Carter in Washington.

May 2: Begin visits Washington again.

July 13: Sadat and Weisman meet in Salzburg, Austria.

July 18: Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers meet at Leeds Castle, England.

July 26: Egypt orders a 10-man Israeli military delegation to leave.

August 5: Vance visits Israel and Egypt to invite Begin and Sadat to meet Carter at Camp David.

August 8: White House announces the Camp David summit.

September 5: Summit begins.

September 17: Summit ends with Begin and Sadat signing accords in which they agree to negotiate in good faith to conclude a peace treaty within three months.

October 12: Peace treaty talks open in Washington.

November 11: After a series of crises, Vance presents both sides with a draft treaty accompanied by a side letter dealing with the link between the peace treaty and the issue of Palestinian autonomy. Begin raises objections at a meeting with Vance at New York's Kennedy Airport and the peace talks effectively break down.

November 21: Israeli cabinet accepts the draft treaty, but rejects the side letter on Palestinian autonomy.

November 24: During the week Begin and Sadat exchange personal letters in which Egypt asks for part of the treaty to be renegotiated.

December 4: Carter sends Vance the Middle East.

December 12: Egypt accepts a draft treaty if it is accompanied by side letters interpreting Egyptian view of some clauses.

December 15: Israel rejects Egyptian proposals.

December 17: The three-man Camp David deadline for a treaty passes without an agreement.

December 24: Vance meets Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil and Israel Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in Brussels.

December 31: Israel cabinet agrees to more talks with Egypt.

February 21, 1979: Vance, Khalil and Dayan begin new talks at Camp David.

February 25: Carter invites Begin and Khalil to meet him for a new modified Camp David summit.

February 27: Israel rejects the invitation to Begin. Carter telephones the Israeli leader and invites him to Washington for private talks.

March 1: Begin arrives and is immediately open.

March 5: Israeli cabinet approves Begin's recommendations on proposals from Carter.

March 8: House announces Carter will be for Egypt and Israel on March 11.

**PLEASE REMEMBER: JERUSALEM UNITED JEWELERS: SAMARITAN OARS FOR EVER TO HUSSEIN OR ARAB AGAIN NEVER!**

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Jerusalem Journalist, Herut activist (member of the Herut Central Committee), Itzhac Shmueli, demonstrating in front of an American-Israeli yeshiva in Jerusalem.

One slogan not seen says: Prime Minister Menachem Begin — from Sinai don't retreat; Ben-Gurion's mistake don't repeat. Back a third time don't run, it isn't fun.

The end of the slogan (right corner) is to be read: Jerusalem wouldn't be Beirut — Eretz Yisrael — Palestine!

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Anwar Sadat, "Autobiography" 1978

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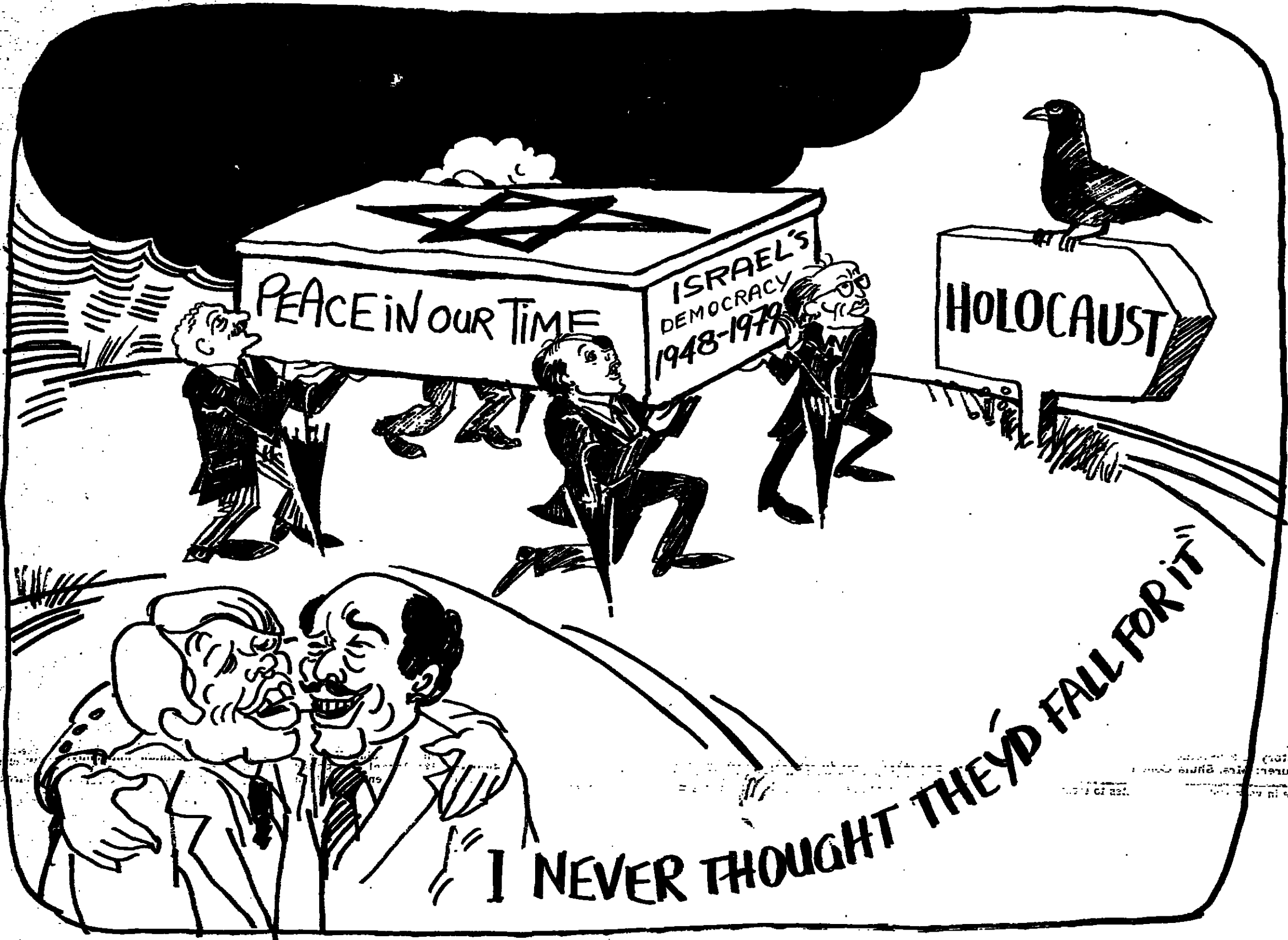
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- Is Munich 1938 so far away?

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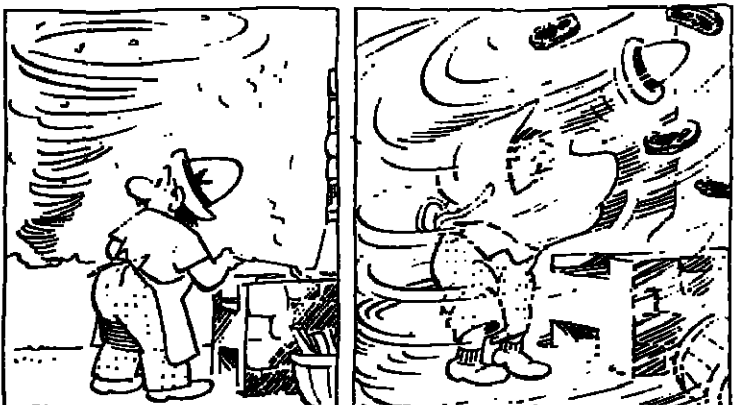
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**WHAT'S ON**  
Jerusalem Museums Exhibitions: Honor Daumier — Nothing New Under the Sun. Daumier lithographs on centenary of his death. The Kadishberg Ceramic Collection. 100 artists on proofs of the Kadishberg print; with the generous assistance of Golden Pages, the Israel Classified Directory. From Concept to Product: Bang and Olufsen's Design for Sound. Development and production of outstandingly designed electronic sound equipment. Healthline features from Shinar Hagolan. Childhood Drawings and Paintings by Israeli Artists (side by side with their mature works). Chazarose: The Beginning of Colour Woodcut. Exhibition of rare European woodcuts of the 18th century. First Israel exhibit. With a Penell. Creative work with pencil. Exhibit of the Month: Rare scroll of Esther, Venice, early 17th century. Handwritten and illustrated in ink on parchment. Woven and Printed textiles. At the Rockefeller Museum: Two Egyptian bronze statues of Imhotep (Egyptian). Bronze figure of Amenhotep III. Great, late Hellenistic period. Prehistoric hunters' sites in northern Sinai. Paley Centre (Youth Wing near Rockefeller Museum): The Art of Ancient Egypt. Visiting hours: Israel Museum: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Shrine of the Book, Billy Rose Art Garden: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets for Sat. and holidays must be purchased in advance at the Museum, Cahana or major Jerusalem hotels. In Tel Aviv at the Rockefeller Museum: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets for Sat. and holidays must be purchased in advance at the Museum, Cahana or major Jerusalem hotels. In Tel Aviv at the Rockefeller Museum: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Tues 10 a.m.-2 p.m.; Fri 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Tickets for Sat. and holidays must be purchased in advance at the Museum, Cahana or major Jerusalem hotels.

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**TELEVISION**  
EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 8. 8.30 Language and Communications 8.5-9.00 English 8. 9.20 Math (Geometry) 9. 9.40 Programme for kindergartners. 10.10 Literary selections. 10.30 Math/Geometry 8. 11.10 Algebra Geometry 8. 11.30 Advice and guidance 8. 12.00 English 8. 12.40 Geography 8. 13.00 English 10. 13.40 Biology 9-10. 13.50 Everyman's University — English. 16.00 Hand-drawn. 18.15 English 9. 16.35 Books and stories. 17.00 Popular Science

**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:**  
17.30 The Mouse Factory: Sounds and Music  
18.00 Cabbage Head — entertainment series with Kobi Oshrai, Eli Magen and Gadi Aschkenasy  
18.30 ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes: 18.30 News roundup  
18.32 Pirinus — action series about deep sea divers  
18.50 News weekly magazine  
19.00 HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with Up to Eighteen — bi-weekly youth magazine  
20.30 All in the Family — Mike and Gloria meet  
21.00 Mabab newscast

21.30 Second Look — news magazine and analysis  
22.00 Armchair Theatre — Competition by Douglas Livingstone  
22.50 Entertainment — James Last and his Orchestra  
23.45 Almost Midnight — News JORDAN TV (unofficial):  
17.40 Cartoons. 18.30 French Hour.  
18.35 JTV 31 I Dream of Jeanne.  
19.00 News in French. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 19.45 Music Box. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 The Good Life. 21.10 Eddie Magra. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Lory Langtry  
\* (JTV & Shows with asterisks continue on JTV 2.)

**ON THE AIR**

**First Programme**  
7.07 Morning Melodies  
8.10 (Stereo): Morning Concert — Nardini: Violin Concerto (Zukerman); Beethoven: Trio for Flute, Bassoon & Piano (Shoham-Rechman-Berman); Mozart: Music from The Impresario (Karl Boehm); Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.1; Janacek: Idyl for Strings  
10.05 Radio story  
10.15 Elementary school broadcasts  
11.30 Times from the District East  
12.05 (Stereo): Vera Valdiman, violin. Benyamim Oren, piano — Mozart: Three Sonatas. K. 309, 379, 376  
13.00 (Stereo): Handel: Alcine Ballet Music; Schubert: The Twins, Opera in One Act (Fischer-Dieskau); Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.1; Janacek: Idyl for Strings  
10.05 Radio story  
10.15 Elementary school broadcasts  
11.30 Times from the District East  
12.05 (Stereo): Vera Valdiman, violin. Benyamim Oren, piano — Mozart: Three Sonatas. K. 309, 379, 376  
13.00 (Stereo): Handel: Alcine Ballet Music; Schubert: The Twins, Opera in One Act (Fischer-Dieskau); Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.1; Janacek: Idyl for Strings  
10.05 Radio story  
10.15 Elementary school broadcasts  
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13.00 (Stereo): Handel: Alcine Ballet Music; Schubert: The Twins, Opera in One Act (Fischer-Dieskau); Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No.1; Janacek: Idyl for Strings

**DIAL LOCATIONS**

|                |          |      |
|----------------|----------|------|
| Central Israel | AM: 575  | 856  |
| J'ram          | FM: 91.3 | 98.9 |
| J'ram area     | AM: 575  | 856  |
| FM: 91.3       | 98.9     |      |
| Haifa area     | AM: 575  | 1208 |
| FM: 89.4       | 103.2    |      |
| B'nebrak area  | AM: 575  | 856  |
| FM: 89.4       | 103.2    |      |
| Safed area     | AM: 575  | 856  |
| FM: 89.4       | 103.2    |      |
| Eilat area     | AM: 1457 | 1208 |
| FM: 102.9      | 98.9     |      |

3rd Programme — short wave and FM 88.2 MHz  
4th Programme — 77 kHz; Jerusalem area 874; central Israel 1025  
5th Programme — 89 kHz  
Army Radio — 1.288 kHz

**THIRD PROGRAMME**  
Light music from 6.00 a.m. to 12 p.m. daily, with an interruption for the news.  
(see page 10 for details)

**CINEMAS**  
Jerusalem 4, 7, 9  
Arnon: The Big Sleep; Eden: Short Eyes; Edson: The Dirty Dozen 4, 6.45, 9.15; Habimah: Beach Police; Kfir: F.I.S.T. 4, 6.45, 9.15; Mitchell: Foul Play 6.45, 9.15, Wed. also at 4; Orgil: Dera Uzal 4, 6.45, 9; Orion: Force 10 From Navarone 4, 6.30, 9; Orna: 1900 Part One and Two Part One 4, 6.30, Part Two 9; Ron: Convoy; Semadar: Iphigene 7, 9.15; Small Auditorium Biyenei Ha'ooma: The Sailor Who Fell From Grace With The Sea 7, 9.15; Cinema One: The Happy Alexander 7.30, The Great Director 9.15.  
Tel Aviv, 1.30, 7.15, 9.30  
Albany: Foul Play; Ben Yehuda: Girl Friends; Cheo: Power Play; Cinema One: The Police; Des Grandeurs; Cinema Two: The World's Greatest Lover 4.30, 7, 9.30; Dekel: Midnight Express 7, 9.30; Drive-In: The Amazing Captain

**Lacemaker: Ordaa: The Turning Point; Orion: The Dirty Dozen; Orly: Grease 4, 6.30, 9; Peor: Foul Play; Ron: Convoy; Shavit: Coming Home 6.30, 9.**  
**Ramat Gan 4, 7.15, 9.30**  
Arnon: Power Play; Hadar: Dera Uzal; Kfir: Coming Home 7.15, 9.30; Oshai: Crazy Horse 4, 7, 9.30; Orda: Every Which Way But Loose 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Rama: Grandes Vacances 7.15, 9.30; Mon. Tues. Wed. also at 4.30; Royal: Lovers on the Snow 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.30, 9.30; Shahiff: Interior; Studio: The Goodbye Girl; Teitel: A Enemy of the People; Tel Aviv: Every Which Way But Loose; Tel Aviv Museum: The Lacemaker; Zafen: Mon Premier Amour.  
Haifa 4, 6.45, 9  
Amphitheatre: Force 10 From Navarone; Arnon: MacArthur (The Rebel General) 4, 6.30, 9; Atmon: Mean Dog Blues; Cheo: Where Eagles Dare 6.30, 8.45; Galer: Beguled 10, 2, 7, God With Us 12, 4, 9; Miron: Love French Style; Moriah: Sproszek 6.45, 9; Orah: The

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0700 Swissair 333 Zurich  
0710 TWA 871 Rome, Paris, Boston, Chicago, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco  
0800 El Al 311 Marseille, Lisbon  
0830 Air France 137 Paris  
0830 British Air 577 London  
0900 El Al 011 London, New York  
1000 TWA 851 Athens, Amsterdam  
1000 El Al 587 Frankfurt  
1020 El Al 323 Paris  
1040 El Al 347 Zurich  
1100 El Al 318 London  
1140 El Al 327 Paris  
1200 El Al 385 Rome  
1245 El Al 017 Athens, Munich  
1430 Sabena 202 Brussels  
1440 AUA 712 Vienna  
1605 Hapag Lloyd 878 Munich  
1650 Lufthansa 807 Munich, Frankfurt  
1600 KLM 632 Amsterdam  
1610 Hapag Lloyd 874 Munich  
1630 THY 825 Istanbul  
1640 Bavaria 771 Rhodes, Munich  
1710 El Al 541 Athens  
1730 SAS 72 Copenhagen  
1900 Cyprus 303 Larnaca  
1920 Alitalia 747 Rome  
1945 El Al 348 Zurich  
2040 El Al 324 Paris  
2050 British Air 576 London  
2110 Air France 136 Paris

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0900 El Al 011 London, New York  
1000 TWA 851 Athens, Amsterdam  
1000 El Al 587 Frankfurt  
1020 El Al 323 Paris  
1040 El Al 347 Zurich  
1100 El Al 318 London  
1140 El Al 327 Paris  
1200 El Al 385 Rome  
1245 El Al 017 Athens, Munich  
1430 Sabena 202 Brussels  
1440 AUA 712 Vienna  
1605 Hapag Lloyd 878 Munich  
1650 Lufthansa 807 Munich, Frankfurt  
1600 KLM 632 Amsterdam  
1610 Hapag Lloyd 874 Munich  
1630 THY 825 Istanbul  
1640 Bavaria 771 Rhodes, Munich  
1710 El Al 541 Athens  
1730 SAS 72 Copenhagen  
1900 Cyprus 303 Larnaca  
1920 Alitalia 747 Rome  
1945 El Al 348 Zurich  
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2050 British Air 576 London  
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Haifa: Asuta, a Trumpeldor, 685197; Baa Yasar, Masur, 20 Hava, 635380.  
Ramat Gan: Hygea, 81 Arlosoroff, 721489.  
Bnei Brak: Hirschbein, 11 Rabbi Akiva, 762635; Raanana: Abuza, 184 Abuza, 61762.  
Netanya: Hanasal, 36 Weizmann, 286339.  
Rishon: Tel Alonim, 36 Hagdud Haivri, 941335; Hadera: Yeha Weizmann, 22122.  
Haifa: Tabernichovski, K. St. Maria, 533145.  
BeerSheva: Yona, 5 Bialik, Shikun B., 71857.

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Jerusalem: Hadassah (pediatrics, surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.), Shaare Zedek (internal, obstetrics).  
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**World Council of Synagogues**  
12th International Convention

The World Council of Synagogues' 12th International Convention welcomes President Jimmy Carter to Jerusalem and prays for a successful conclusion to his efforts to find a way to peace in the Middle East.

Our Convention remains in Jerusalem, the world capital of the Jewish people and headquarters of the Conservative Movement in Israel.

We are accommodating our programme to the President's stay in Jerusalem as follows;

**SUNDAY, MARCH 11**  
9:00 AM — Registration at the Center for Conservative Judaism, 2 Agron Street, Jerusalem, (until 2:00 PM).  
4:00 PM — Registration continues at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv (until 9:00 PM).  
8:30 PM — World Council of Synagogues Board of Directors meeting, Center for Conservative Judaism, 2 Agron Street, Jerusalem.

**MONDAY, MARCH 12**  
9:00 AM — Symposium on "Concrete Ties to Israel" at Beit Elisheva in Jerusalem.  
A — Immigration and Absorption — Yehuda S. Dominitz  
B — The Conservative Movement and Aliyah — Raphael Kotlowitz  
C — Banking Investments and Finances — Ralph Cohen  
12 Noon — By special arrangement, delegates will hear President Carter address the Knesset, via television. Luncheon will be served.  
3:30 PM — Prayer ceremony at the Western Wall  
5:00 PM — Reception at Neve Schechter, sandwich supper included.  
8:30 PM — Opening Plenary Session at the Schwartz Auditorium at Binyanei Ha'ooma. Keynote Speaker, Dr. Gerson D. Cohen

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**TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD**

Play the crossword below according to your ability or your mood: cryptic and moderately difficult the left, straightforward and fairly easy on the right. The same diagram is used for either puzzle—but beware: the clues are not interchangeable.

**CRYPTIC CLUES**  
ACROSS  
1 Old Nick (well) (5)  
6 She could make a kite (5)  
9 Letters to a sculptor from (5)  
14 A lot of: much water (5)  
15 It is there, no more of were (5)  
12 Get things straight (5)  
13 Birds in a pair, quite the reverse (5)  
15 One of the venerable girls (5)  
17 Employed by the house (5)  
18 As birds go, it's young (5)  
19 Prepare to take notice? (5)  
20 Hardly sarcastic? (5)  
22 Not modern garment (4)  
24 He's not the place (5)  
24 In a busy country, but (5)  
26 Watch for a letter from (5)  
27 Watch for a letter from (5)  
28 He has the Military Medal (5)  
29 A point (5)  
30 A few further words about an insect (5)  
31 A bird in the world of Sculpture (5)

**STRAIGHTFORWARD CLUES**  
ACROSS  
1 Benzath (5)  
8 Pale (5)  
10 Cocchi (5)  
11 Devil (5)  
12 Happen (5)  
13 Freedom (5)  
15 Laid (5)  
17 Metal (4)  
18 Next to (6)  
19 Burns (5)  
20 More (5)  
21 Element (4)  
22 Bird (4)  
24 Request (3)  
25 Garment (5)  
26 Fabric (5)  
27 Holy man (5)  
28 Laid (5)  
29 Watch (4, 3)  
30 Precious (5)  
31 Fruit (5)

**DOWN**  
2 How far (5)  
3 He's not the place (5)  
4 Unbroken arm (5)  
5 A game in which to bend (5)  
6 Royal trophy in botany? (5)  
7 A man wanting a name? (5)  
8 Bird is disturbed at least (5)  
10 To which to live on high (5)  
12 (4)  
13 (4)  
14 (4)  
16 (4)  
17 (4)  
18 (4)  
19 (4)  
20 (4)  
21 (4)  
23 (4)  
24 (4)  
25 (4)  
26 (4)  
27 (4)  
28 (4)  
29 (4)  
30 (4)  
31 (4)

**SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE TOMORROW**



# J'lem Betar tie Netanya Macs, widen league lead as T.A. Maccabi loses

**By PAUL KOHN**  
Post Sports Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — A disputed penalty three minutes before the end enabled Jerusalem Betar to draw level 1-1 with Netanya Maccabi before 8,000 fans at the Katamon ground in Jerusalem.

The point saved enabled the Jerusalem eleven to extend its lead of the National League by a point, as nearest challengers Tel Aviv Maccabi lost 0-1 in Beersheba. It was Tel Aviv Maccabi's fourth defeat in their last six league games.

The Jerusalem Betar goal came from the penalty spot in the 87th minute. The shot taken by Uri Matmilian. Oded Meshness had put Netanya Maccabi ahead in the 55th minute, after his first shot at goal rebounded to him.

The Netanya players and fans protested the penalty awarded to Jerusalem by referees Avraham Klein of Haifa, after Danny Neuman objected a ball into the Netanya goalmouth, and Betar's Eli Mizly and Shlomi Malkha fell to the ground in the melee.

Netanya Maccabi played their best game of the season and took control for long stretches. Betar's Matmilian and Neuman were not at their best. For Betar, the result marked the 19th game without defeat.

The game was played at the Katamon ground instead of Betar's usual home pitch at the YMCA stadium, due to security arrangements for President Carter's visit to Jerusalem.

Yehud Hapoel beat Be'er Yehuda 1-0 in the second round of the season on the Hativka quarter team. It was Yehud's third consecutive victory.

Yehud's win came from the 51st minute, and was taken by Zvi Rosen. The team's last three goals were all scored from the penalty spot, and all netted by veteran Zvi Rosen.

Yehud played a tight defensive game, depending on fast breaks into attack to upset the more highly-touted victors.

Despite fielding a weakened team, Beersheba Hapoel scored their first win of 1979, with Tel Aviv Maccabi at the receiving end. Shalom Avitan and the suspended Meir Barad were the key players missing from the Beersheba line-up.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, without Giora Spiegel, were once again disappointing, playing without inspiration. The Maccabi side seem to have given up thoughts of taking the championship, to which they seemed to be strolling six weeks ago.

The Beersheba goal was scored by Shimon Biton in the 44th minute, with a header from an Avi Golden pass. Biton had come on for Rafi Ellahu only four minutes earlier.

Hadera Hapoel beat Jerusalem Hapoel in a bottom-of-the-league clash in Hadera, the result putting the Jerusalem team deep in the relegation trouble. The Hadera winner was also a spot-kick, by Nathan Peer in the 88th minute. The penalty was awarded after Avraham Rahamin handled the ball.

The biggest win of the day was returned by Tel Aviv Hapoel, 3-0 winners over Rishon LeZion Hapoel. Zvi Turk opened the home team's tally with a penalty in the 39th minute, after Rishon's Eli Maduell tripped Shabtay Levy.

Two more Tel Aviv goals were netted within a few minutes, Yigal Keren in the 83rd, and Yaacov Eckhaus in the 84th.

Jaffa Maccabi scored an easy 2-0 win over Petah Tikva Maccabi, with goals by Eli Shechter in the 25th minute and by Moshe Sinat with a long range shot nine minutes from final.

Four goals were split between Kfar Sava Hapoel and Tel Aviv Betar in one of the best games of the day. Moshe Romano, Betar's veteran leader, put his team ahead after seven minutes, and scored the second goal in the 39th minute. Avner Golassa netted for Kfar Sava Hapoel in the 37th minute, and Israel Vogel got the 2-2 equalizer in the 48th minute.

Haifa Hapoel took a 6th minute lead against Shimonon at the Bloomfield stadium through Shlomo Sticker. The young Haifa team gave a good account of itself, and it was only in the 84th minute that Gideon Darni got Shimonon's equalizer from Eli Cohen's pass. Despite late Shimonon pressure, the teams split the points at 1-1.

Second division league leaders Ramat Gan Hakoah were held to a 1-1 draw at home by the improving Tirat Carmel Hapoel. Petah Tikva Hapoel continued its fine run with a 2-1 away win over Netanya Hapoel.

State Cup games take the stage next Saturday, with league games returning the week after.

**Results of yesterday's games:**

**National League**

Jaffa Maccabi 2, Petah Tikva Maccabi 0.  
Jerusalem Betar 1, Netanya Maccabi 1.  
Shimonon 1, Haifa Hapoel 1.  
Tel Aviv Hapoel 3, Rishon LeZion Hapoel 0.  
Kfar Sava Hapoel 2, Tel Aviv Betar 2.  
Beersheba Hapoel 1, Tel Aviv Maccabi 0.  
Hadera Hapoel 1, Jerusalem Hapoel 0.  
Yehud Hapoel 1, Be'er Yehuda 0.

**Second Division**

Lod Hapoel 1, Herzliya Maccabi 2.  
Be'er Sheva Hapoel 1, Ramat Amidbar 1.  
Acre Hapoel 2, Bat Yam Hapoel 0.  
Ashdod Hapoel 1, Ramat Gan Hapoel 1.  
Netanya Hapoel 1, Petah Tikva Hapoel 2.  
Hakoah 1, Tirat Hacarmel Hapoel 1.  
Holon Hapoel 0, Marmorek Hapoel 0.  
Haifa Maccabi 1, Tiberias Hapoel 0.

**Standings (after 23 games):**

**National League**

| Team                 | W  | D  | L  | G     | Pts |
|----------------------|----|----|----|-------|-----|
| 1. Jerusalem Betar   | 12 | 9  | 2  | 40:18 | 33  |
| 2. Tel Aviv Maccabi  | 13 | 6  | 4  | 34:18 | 32  |
| 3. Netanya Maccabi   | 10 | 10 | 3  | 36:20 | 30  |
| 4. Be'er Yehuda      | 7  | 14 | 2  | 24:15 | 28  |
| 5. Jaffa Maccabi     | 9  | 7  | 7  | 24:25 | 25  |
| 6. Tel Aviv Hapoel   | 9  | 7  | 7  | 21:23 | 25  |
| 7. Haifa Hapoel      | 8  | 11 | 7  | 19:16 | 23  |
| 8. Beersheba Hapoel  | 7  | 9  | 7  | 23:21 | 23  |
| 9. Shimonon          | 6  | 9  | 8  | 22:24 | 21  |
| 10. Kfar Sava Hapoel | 6  | 9  | 8  | 20:22 | 21  |
| 11. Tel Aviv Betar   | 5  | 10 | 8  | 24:25 | 20  |
| 12. Yehud Hapoel     | 5  | 10 | 8  | 17:20 | 20  |
| 13. Petah Tikva Mac. | 6  | 11 | 7  | 17:25 | 18  |
| 14. Jerusalem Hapoel | 4  | 10 | 13 | 18:29 | 17  |
| 15. R. LeZion Hapoel | 4  | 9  | 10 | 18:22 | 15  |
| 16. Hadera Hapoel    | 6  | 3  | 14 | 18:35 | 15  |

**Second Division**

|                        |    |    |    |       |    |
|------------------------|----|----|----|-------|----|
| 1. Hakoah              | 14 | 7  | 2  | 48:18 | 33 |
| 2. Ramat Amidbar       | 12 | 5  | 6  | 32:18 | 29 |
| 3. Petah Tikva Hap.    | 9  | 10 | 4  | 27:18 | 28 |
| 4. Holon Hap.          | 11 | 6  | 6  | 20:18 | 28 |
| 5. Haifa Maccabi       | 8  | 10 | 5  | 24:22 | 26 |
| 6. Herzliya Maccabi    | 7  | 11 | 5  | 20:21 | 25 |
| 7. Tirat Hacarmel      | 8  | 7  | 8  | 23:20 | 23 |
| 8. Bat Yam Hapoel      | 7  | 9  | 7  | 24:23 | 23 |
| 9. Acre Hapoel         | 6  | 10 | 7  | 18:20 | 22 |
| 10. Ramat Gan Hapoel   | 7  | 8  | 8  | 25:23 | 22 |
| 11. Marmorek Hapoel    | 6  | 9  | 8  | 19:22 | 21 |
| 12. Be'er Sheva Hapoel | 6  | 10 | 8  | 18:24 | 21 |
| 13. Tiberias Hapoel    | 5  | 10 | 8  | 21:27 | 20 |
| 14. Lod Hapoel         | 5  | 9  | 9  | 19:22 | 19 |
| 15. Ashdod Hapoel      | 2  | 11 | 13 | 14:24 | 14 |
| 16. Netanya Hapoel     | 3  | 8  | 14 | 18:49 | 12 |



**VARESE.** — Spectators wave wooden crosses and chant anti-Semitic slogans in Varese during last Wednesday's basketball game between Tel Aviv Maccabi and Emerson of Varese. The demonstration, during which local fans unfurled a banner reading, "Ten, one hundred, a thousand Manthausens," touched off a wave of protest from Jewish leaders and the Italian press, and resulted in a formal Italian apology (story, page 4).

# Liverpool ends Ipswich hopes for Cup, 1-0

**LONDON.** — A brilliant 53rd minute goal by Liverpool's Scottish international striker Kenny Dalglish yesterday ended Ipswich's hopes of retaining the English (FA) Cup.

Dalglish's goal gave Liverpool a well-deserved 1-0 victory at Portman Road in the only cup quarterfinal to be decided.

Third division Shrewsbury Town held Wolverhampton Wanderers to a shock 1-1 draw, while Tottenham and Manchester United also shared two goals.

Even the delayed fifth round match between West Bromwich and Southampton was a 1-1 draw. The two teams replay tomorrow with the winners meeting Arsenal in the quarterfinals on Wednesday night.

League title chasers Everton and Nottingham Forest drew 1-1 in the league at Goodison Park, while Chelsea slipped closer to division two by losing 2-0 at Norwich. Chelsea's Yugoslav goalkeeper Peta Borota conceded an early goal to Justin Fashanu before injuring his head and being taken off with concussion to have six stitches in a wound. Striker Tommy Langley took over in goal and conceded a late second goal from Martin Peters.

Liverpool's absence from league competition did not affect its position at the top of the First Division table with 43 points from 27 games played. Everton follows with 41 points, but has already had 30 encounters, while Arsenal and Leeds are tied for third place with 38 points, the latter ceding on goal average.

Results of English F.A. Cup and First Division matches yesterday:

**F.A. Cup (fifth round)**

West Bromwich 1, Southampton 1.  
FA Cup (sixth round).  
Ipswich town 0, Liverpool 1.  
Tottenham 1, Manchester United 1.

**Division One**

Wolverhampton 1, Shrewsbury 1.  
Arsenal 2, Bristol City 0.  
Birmingham 0, Coventry City 0.  
Derby County 0, Leeds United 1.  
Everton 1, Nottingham Forest 1.  
Middlesbrough 2, Aston Villa 0.  
Norwich city 2, Chelsea 0.

# Steele takes over as tennis coach for national squad

**By JACK LEON**  
Post Sports Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — Australian Ronald Steele is next week starting his second stint as national tennis coach, taking over from Jackie Saul, the former South African tennis star.

Steele, 41, has been tennis director at Ramat Hasharon's Israel Tennis Centre since its inception.

Saul, 35, resigned from the post last month, shortly before his two-year contract with the Israel Tennis Association (ITA) was due to expire. His move was in protest at not being included in Israel's Davis Cup team for the third-round European Zone Davis Cup tie against West Germany, which starts in Augsburg on Friday.

Steele's nomination was unanimously approved last Wednesday by the ITA's five-man presidium. His initial contract is for a year, with an option of extension by either side. ITA general secretary Zvi Meyer told *The Jerusalem Post*.

The presidium turned down a proposal to abolish the job of national coach in favour of separate coaches for each of the association's half-dozen national squads of adults and juniors. The plan was put forward by Yosef Stahholz, permanent non-playing captain of Israel's Davis Cup team, who is also in overall charge of all its teams.

Steele was the country's first national coach between 1970 and 1972. He then took up a coaching assignment in Pennsylvania, but remained in close touch with the

# Romania seeks closer Israel sports ties

**By PAUL KOHN**  
Post Sports Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** — Rumania is interested in strengthening its sports ties with Israel and will send a contingent of 50 athletes to the 11th Hapoel Games here in May. Rumanian sports leaders told the chairman of the Israel Olympic Committee, Yitzhak Ofek, in Bucharest last week.

Ofek, who was guest of the Rumanian Olympic Committee, was given an extensive tour of sports facilities in Rumania and met with General Marin Dragnea, president of the Rumanian Olympic Committee.

The Rumanian team to the Hapoel event, May 1-8, will include 30 track and field athletes, six gymnasts, six marksmen, four swimmers, three weightlifters and the national volleyball team.

Rumanian's national soccer team coach Stefan Kovacs, who was formerly with Holland's Ajax XI, will hold a clinic for Israel coaches here this summer.

Also, a top Rumanian gymnastics coach will take charge of the Israeli girls' gymnastics squad for three months next year, Ofek told *The Jerusalem Post*.

If a peace treaty is signed between Egypt and Israel, it will open new horizons for Israel sports, including improved sport relations with some East European countries, Ofek said.

# Struch, Darabash win shoot crowns

**Post Sports Reporter**

**TEL AVIV.** — Zelig Struch of Haifa Hapoel won the national rifle shooting title, prone position, at Ramat Gan yesterday.

Struch amassed 593 points of a possible 600 points ahead of Yair Davidovitch of Ashkelon Hapoel with 591 points and Arie Dickman of Haifa Hapoel with 589 points.

Twenty-six marksmen took part in the shooting finals.

Shoshana Darabash of Ra'anana Maccabi won the women's event with 590 points.

The team event went to Haifa Hapoel with a total of 2,350 points, ahead of Ra'anana Hapoel with 2,334 points.

# Three world records set for hammer throw

**MONTREAL (AP).** — Yuri Sedykh of the Soviet Union set the world record for the hammer throw three times during Friday night's 1978 IAAF World Championships in Montreal.

Sedykh's sixth throw travelled 66.6 metres, following tosses of 23.25, 46.6 metres, and 23.19 on his 4th, 5th and 6th throws.

The previous record of 22.60 metres was set in 1969 by George Frenn of the U.S.

# Petah Tikva takes two of three judo titles

**Post Sports Reporter**

**TEL AVIV.** — Petah Tikva Hapoel judoists won titles in the national judo championships held in two of the three weights at Kiryat Ono yesterday.

Nineteen-year-old Eddie Kozs, a black belt, won the 60 kg. division.

Yona Melnik, a black belt in the 65 kg. title went to Gilbert Tennenbaum of Rishon LeZion, the 24-year-old's victory for the third successive year.

Forty-seven judoists took part in the championships in the three weights.

# Long trims McEnroe for \$40,000 prize

**On resumption, the American broke serve to 2-0, but Borg immediately broke back, taking the next three games. From then on, Borg was in control throughout the match, winning \$40,000 for his third victory over McEnroe in four matches in as many days. Borg defeated McEnroe in Vienna last Tuesday and in Munich the day after. McEnroe got his revenge in Oslo on Thursday, but with Friday's win, Borg emerged with a 3-1.**

**HILHARMONIC**

**TEL AVIV.**  
Maan Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

**SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT NO. 7**  
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor  
RADU LUFU piano

Programme of works by:  
Scriabin, Mendelssohn, Shostakovich

**TEL AVIV.**  
Maan Auditorium  
Saturday, 11.3.79, 8.30 p.m.

**Gala Premiere of TOSCA**  
Opera by PUCCHINI  
(in concert form)  
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor  
Guest Artists and Israeli Singers  
Tel Aviv Philharmonic Choir  
"Sharonit" Children's Choir

**HAIFA.**  
Haifa Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

**SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 6**  
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor  
RADU LUFU piano

Programme of works by:  
Scriabin, Mendelssohn, Shostakovich

**TEL AVIV.**  
Maan Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

**SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 7**  
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor  
RADU LUFU piano  
BARBARA HENDRICKS soprano

Programme:  
Monday, 20.3.79  
Tuesday, 21.3.79  
Thursday, 23.3.79

Programme of works by:  
Scriabin, Mendelssohn, Shostakovich

**TEL AVIV.**  
Maan Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

**SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3**  
ZUBIN MEHTA conductor  
RADU LUFU piano  
BARBARA HENDRICKS soprano

Programme as in Tel Aviv in 7 and 8

**THIS WEEK at the TEL AVIV MUSEUM**

**EXHIBITIONS**

**TEL AVIV MUSEUM, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech**

**ARTIST'S CHOICE**  
Organized by the Israel Painters and Sculptors Association. The selecting artists: Avny, Epslein, Asher, Bak, Berman, Streichman. The artists invited to exhibit: Elliot, Katz, Mizrahi, Zuyg, Byle, Kiewe, Nikel, Romberg, Burdzelan, Hofstater, Shimon, Weinfeld, Eshet, Hadany, Segal, Weiss, Inbar, Meiri, Kaufman, Zohar, Abramovich, Arieli, Fein, Litshits, Laizada.

**Opening Sunday, March 11, 7.00 p.m.**

**ERIC MENDELSON — DRAWINGS OF AN ARCHITECT**

**MUSIC**

**Sunday, March 11, 8.30 p.m.**  
SERGIO LUCA, violin; MILKA LAES, piano; MARINA BONDARENKO, piano  
Works by Beethoven, Bach, Janacek, Bartok

**PURIM**

**Tuesday, March 13, 1.30 p.m.**  
**LUNCHTIME THEATRE**  
JULIAN CRAGGIN, the brilliant, English mime comedian, in the only performance of his Purim show

**Wednesday, March 14, 5.00 p.m.**  
**FURIM MATINEE**  
Fun and Games in Modern Dance and Song  
Adi Etzion, soprano; Ruth Eshel, dance  
"Masks," "Scarecrow," "Children's Songs"

**Tuesday, March 13, 11.00 a.m.**  
**SPECIAL MORNING ACTIVITY FOR PURIM — SHERUT**

**HAHADRAHA**  
Masks! Masks! Adloyada in the Museum (Grades dalet — bet). Prior registration necessary. A few places left for the Museum Adventure for March 29 (What's going on behind the painting?). 4.00 p.m.; grades dalet — vav.

**ANIMATION**

**Thursday, March 15, 8.30 p.m.**  
**NEW CANADIAN ANIMATION FILMS**  
Special screening presented by Zvika Oren

**CINEMA**

**LA DENTELIERE (The Lace Maker)** 25th week  
4.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.; Sat. 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

**YOUNG ARTISTS' WEEK**  
Saturday, March 17, 7.30 p.m.

**FLURIATA**  
Evening of young creative and performing artists.  
Music, cinema and plastic arts

**ADULT WORKSHOPS — HELENA RUBINSTEIN PAVILION**  
A few places left for "History of Art"; starts March 20.

**SHABBATARBUT**  
Tel Aviv Municipality, Culture, Youth and Sports Dept.  
Next Saturday at 11.00 a.m.

**VISITING HOURS**  
Sun. — Thur. 10 a.m. — 10 p.m.; Fri. 10 a.m. — 2 p.m.; Sat. 7 — 11 p.m.  
Saturday mornings the Museum at Sderot Shaul Hamelech is open 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.; admission free.  
Library: Sun., Mon., Wed., 10 a.m. — 4 p.m.; Tue., Thur. 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.; 4 — 8 p.m. Friday closed.  
The Helena Rubinstein Pavilion is closed to permit the preparation of a new exhibition.  
Weapons cannot be brought into the Museum, and there are no facilities for storing them.

**ELAL EXPRESS**

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**ELZVALTNE**



THE JERUSALEM POST
Editor and Managing Director: Erwin Frankel
Editor: Erwin Frankel
Founded in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON...

The final steps

IN WELCOMING President Carter last night at Ben Gurion Airport, President Yitzhak Navon accurately expressed the feelings of Israel. The ardent hope for peace that embraces all Israelis is coupled with concern about the significance of the concessions that Israel has made.

Only last week, in Washington, Prime Minister Menahem Begin went a step further. Accepting new U.S. proposals that saved the peace process from collapse, the Premier, with the approval of the Cabinet, endorsed what in the Israeli view were formulations that should also be acceptable to Egypt.

It now appears that President Sadat did not simply accept these formulations and that he presented President Carter with some further counter proposals. In the common language of this long negotiation process, Egypt, apparently with U.S. consent, has again put the ball in Israel's court.

Precisely because President Carter and his aides are aware that Mr. Begin and his Cabinet feel they have exacted of themselves more or less the full measure of possible compromise, they were careful not to make public, while still in Egypt, any hint of the possibility that Israel is being asked to make further new decisions. But it was apparent from the U.S. President's airport statement last night that this was the case.

These decisions will, of course, have to be made not simply in response to Egypt. They will be made in response to the U.S. and President Carter as well.

For by his visit, Mr. Carter has dramatically confronted Israel with the need to take a final leap or risk the consequences of a grievous strike at the prestige and position of the President of the United States.

This challenge was laid before President Sadat as well, but in more muted form. For throughout the negotiation process, it has been apparent that in the U.S. view, Israel should and could afford to be more conciliatory.

It has been precisely this American attitude that has at various times caused such deep resentment in Israel, confounding the negotiation process.

Yet it must also be acknowledged that without the U.S. in the role of a third and active partner in the negotiations, the peace talks would not have been sustained. The distrust built of 30 years of enmity between Egypt and Israel would have overwhelmed even the mutual Egyptian-Israeli interest in peace.

However, in playing this role and committing itself so profoundly to the terms of the peace agreement that is being forged between Egypt and Israel, the United States is also assuming vast new responsibilities.

Egypt will, of course, accept massive American aid for its economy and supplies for its army. Beyond that it will hold America to account for fulfillment of the treaty, as it sees it, in a manner that will enable it to mend its relations with the rest of the Arab world that looks askance at any agreement with Israel.

Israel, on the other hand, will look to the U.S. for political and material assurance that will compensate for the strategic risks involved in withdrawing from Sinai. It will also want a clear understanding that in agreeing to establish autonomy on the West Bank and Gaza, it will nevertheless continue to retain the strategic values inherent in these areas. And it will look to the U.S. for assurance that inter-Arab stresses will not in the future undermine the terms of agreement between Egypt and Israel.

In considering its response, therefore, to the latest Egyptian positions, the Israel Government must also be fully satisfied that the bilateral U.S.-Israel underpinnings of the emerging peace treaty will be securely intact.

Middle East peace and the American strategic interest

A peace agreement with Egypt is feasible only if major issues are tacitly left open for renegotiation after the signing, writes YOSEF GOELL. He also considers the question of American strategic interests in the Middle East, and how they could be taken into account in Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

IT MAY BE that a peace agreement — although certainly not peace — is around the corner.

If it is, despite reports of last minute Egyptian attempts to raise the ante, it should be clear that last week's breakthrough which may have made the stymied peace agreement possible represents a triumph for the power of semantic legwork, with many of the major issues in contention between Egypt and Israel being put off for protracted renegotiation after the signing.

Is such a "piece of paper," and the entire nerve-wracking process of obtaining it, really necessary? The answer cannot but be a resounding "yes" when one considers the alternative of a fatalistic descent into a new Arab-Israeli war the pre-November 1977 "going to Geneva" scenario seemed to portend.

Whether the signing of such a peace agreement, between Egypt and Israel is only days, or possibly weeks, away it is certainly not premature to consider some of the aspects of a post-agreement process of renegotiation in the light of some of the new Middle East realities.

The greatest irony of all would be if such a Carter Peace would result in the inundation of the Middle East, and specifically of Egypt and Israel, with a massive infusion of sophisticated American arms. One of the major causes of the perpetuation of the Arab-Israeli war for over 30 years and certainly of its frightening escalation in killing-power has been the alacrity of the superpowers, and of some of their mini-power allies, to flood the region with every latest imaginable form of destructive weaponry.

Some American strategic planners have been speaking and writing in exactly such terms in their attempt to come up with an answer to the latest perceived threats to America's oil and strategic interests in the area, following the drying-up of oil-rich Iran in the wake of the Khomeini revolution.

Mr. Carter is understandably very much under the pressure of this perception and very influenced by the thinking of his strategic planners along these lines. It would be difficult, however, to explain the American President's intense involvement in achieving an Israeli-Egyptian peace if this was all that was involved. To the contrary, there is reason to believe that alongside his deep concern for America's oil and strategic interests in the area, Mr. Carter has also been motivated by his view of peace as an end in itself rather than as a mere means to the safeguarding of those American interests.

If this is true, it should be clear to Mr. Carter, more perhaps than to many of his aides, that a further escalation of the military potential of the area's states would be the very antithesis of the very peace, to whose delicate nurturing he, and Egypt and Israel, have committed themselves.

Moreover, there is good reason to believe that such a military build-up is not entirely essential for the safeguarding of America's oil and strategic interests in the area.

Despite some facile talk of the mobilization of the Israel Defence Forces to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with the Egyptian army in defence of these American interests, there is absolutely no substance to such a scenario, both in regard to Israel and to Egypt.

The intervention of the Israel Army in the Arabian Peninsula on behalf of the Americans would not only be counter-productive, to resort to a massive underestatement. There is also every reason to believe that the IDF, which has developed into one of the best armies in the world specifically because of its "no alternative" philosophy of being charged with the mission of defending Israel's very existence, could even not be expected to develop even a minimal motivation to switch to such a mercenary mission far from the country's borders.

American strategic thinking, however, has focused primarily on the chimera of bending the Egyptian army to such a purpose. There may be some merit to such a line of thought if they are thinking of minimal spot interventions. But these planners, and their political overseers, should be referred to the Egyptian army's sorry performance in the Yemeni civil war of the 1960s from which Nasser was extricated only by his disastrous adventure of the Six-Day War.

Both Israel and Egypt do have contributions to make to a moderate pro-Western alliance in the Middle East, but not as the point men for massive military intervention. In this regard it seems that there is simply no alternative to a reinforced

American military presence in the area.

Which is where the newly perceived American strategic needs may mesh with the need for the renegotiation of the Camp David package after the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace. One of the anomalies of that package, which has been painfully noticed by visiting American leaders who have been in the area since the Camp David agreement, has been the hasty decision to abandon the super-sophisticated air bases at Etzion and Eilat and the naval base at Sharm e-Sheikh with the U.S. being committed to invest \$2-4 billion in rebuilding Israeli air bases in the Negev at a remove of 5-10 kms. from the abandoned airfields.

It is becoming more and more clear that not only are these bases essential for Israel's defence against the very real threats from an eastern front but that they may be equally essential for an American military presence in the area.

It is not impossible that a reconsideration of these needs may mesh with a need to give new consideration to Egyptian interests in the Gaza Strip. It is ironic that Israel's understandable reluctance to permit any Egyptian presence in Gaza has been heightened by the decision to abandon the Rafiah Sallent. Understandable, because one of the cornerstones of Israeli strategic planning is absolute opposition to anything that smacks of the reintroduction of Egyptian military forces so close to the Israeli heartland and to Tel Aviv without the intercession of an Israeli buffer.

The entire concept of the Rafiah Sallent, developed under a more dovish Labour government, was for the express purpose of making it possible for Israel to return the Gaza Strip someday to Arab sovereignty. It should also be stressed that the Likud government's greater ideological commitment to ensuring a perpetual Israeli presence in the West Bank is not as intense in regard to Gaza.

There is certainly room for thought regarding the possibility of permitting a far-going Egyptian civilian presence in Gaza in exchange for a long-term leasing to Israel of the Rafiah Sallent and a connecting strip to Etzion and Sharm e-Sheikh, and an agreement on the concurrent use of those bases by the American air force and navy.

Similar rethinking is certainly in order in regard to the West Bank, for if the Camp David package needs realigning anywhere it is mostly in the direction of striking a different balance between the total concessions in Sinai and near-total adamantness on the West Bank.

In this regard, and without going into premature detail, it is worthwhile making at least one comment to American ears. The most reasonable line of thinking for obtaining further Israeli concessions towards Arab self-government on the West Bank — even from the Likud government — would be by an unequivocal American commitment in regard to the future status of Jerusalem.

Jimmy Carter's presence in Jerusalem should provide a good opportunity for rethinking the absurdity of the 30-year-old American position on Jerusalem and of the benefits that could be won for a viable peace package by the extension of American recognition to Jerusalem as Israel's capital and its determination to avoid a future redivision of the city.

Such a declaration, entailing the moving of the U.S. embassy to the capital, need not prejudice the future status of the Arab residents of Jerusalem, which would be open to negotiation at a future stage. It would, however, do wonders in allaying Israeli fears that American pressures for concessions on the West Bank will not stop short of Jerusalem itself.

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

A CHRISTIAN'S APPEAL TO PRES. CARTER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — President Carter came to Jerusalem with courage and faith. He respects the Word of God, he knows the biblical prophecies of Scripture — he even teaches Bible in Sunday-school, and this places him in a unique position among the leaders of our Messianic times. Because of this, allow me, a Christian citizen of Israel, to evoke for President Carter, some of these biblical prophecies, which throw a wonderful light on our present dramatic time.

According to Isaiah 34, the oil wells of the Arabian Gulf ("Edom" in the text) will erupt into flames and burn for generations, as a divine judgment on our oil-civilization and its international plot against the survival of Israel ("the dispute of Zion" in the text).

According to Ezekiel, chapters 38 and 39, the Russians (Gog) and their many allies (among whom Egypt is not mentioned) will launch a surprise attack against Israel but "they will fall upon the mountains of Israel."

According to Jesus himself, in the

Gospel of Luke, chapter 21, our generation is characterized by the signs of the Second Advent and will live up to it when Jesus, the Son of Man, will establish his Kingdom upon this earth, from the very Mount of Olives facing the president's suite at the King David Hotel.

Thus, all the forces which have any part in that international plot against Israel will be judged by Christ, according to His own prophecy.

For the first time since the time of the Apostles, many Jews and Christians in Jerusalem share the same hope and pray for the same full redemption.

The camp of Israel's enemies is easy to identify, but her true friends are very rare in the family of nations. In the name of many, I pray that President Carter will remain Israel's true ally, and that God may grant him that he witness this glorious Advent of His Kingdom, even in his lifetime.

DR. CLAUDE DUVERNOY, Director, Christian Action for Israel Jerusalem.

POSTSCRIPTS

ADMITTED — We are a people. An announcement Hebrew press recently reported "antique furniture in transit here in condition."

A SURPRISING spin-off for ornithologists is being experienced in the Arabian Gulf. While middle developments often take place during their inter-continental migration the area as ornithologists dream: Bird-watchers from many countries are now regarding the states as a worthy new destination.

Spring and autumn are the spectacular periods to observe resting birds, and they are especially attracted by the developments that have taken place. The birds like to settle in the public parks, residential areas and areas of scrubby vegetation that line the new motorway.

One of the most amazing migratory happenings was the sighting of a flock of birds, the first ever to be seen in the state, which settled in the verdant area behind the Hotel in Abu Dhabi. They were a flock of sparrows from Spain.

The carefully cultivated gardens have attracted many corn buntings, skylarks, meadow warblers and red-throated loons.

One of the most impressive to observe migrating birds in numbers is currently the ibis, the Abu Dhabi sewage works with the tidal creek of Abu Dhabi becoming a major ornithological attraction.

RADIO and TV announcements mind their Ps and Qs, at least as Hebrew grammar and pronunciation is concerned, says Yitzhak Navon.

In a meeting recently held by Broadcasting Authority's board directors at Beit Hanina, said that mispronounced Hebrew is heard on the airwaves and has a bad effect on the Hebrew spoken in the area. He also urged TV to become more educational and to teach a language on topics that are accessible to the less sophisticated tiers of the population.

He added that the "highlight" had news has been an image of places like Yerushalayim report that the development had no doctor, was not followed by the good news that several had later settled there.

Israel Police Ministry of Transport Controller of Road Transport

Traffic and Parking Limitations Visit of U.S. President Jimmy Carter

TODAY, SUNDAY, MARCH 11 — IN JERUSALEM Temporary changes and limitations in traffic routing and parking arrangements will apply in the following streets: Jabotinsky, Palmah, Fichmann, Tchernichovsky, Herzog, Nayot, Bayt (Basak road), Sderot Herzl (from Hameyasdim junction to Kiryat Hayovel), Mamilla junction, Agron, Kikar Tzarfat, King George, Hamaalot, Narkiss, Ussishkin, Ramban, Rupin, Kaplan (to entrance to the Kirya (government offices)).

TOMORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 12, IN JERUSALEM Temporary changes and limitation will apply to traffic routing and parking in the following streets: Jabotinsky, Palmah, Fichmann, Tchernichovsky, Hazaz, Rupin, Kaplan the Kirya (government offices). From 2.30 till 4.00 p.m. the following streets will be closed to all traffic: the Kirya (government offices), Kikar Rupin, Sderot Herzl, Sderot Weismann, the exit from Jerusalem to Ben-Gurion Airport (and not as published on Friday).

Rehov Hamelech David, from the junction with Mamilla to Kikar Plumer, will be closed to all traffic from Saturday afternoon until the end of the visit on Monday afternoon.

Public transport which normally goes on Rehov Hamelech David will run on Rehov Keren Hayesod, from Saturday night until the end of the visit on Monday afternoon.

FROM JERUSALEM TO BEN-GURION AIRPORT TOMORROW, MONDAY, MARCH 12 The road from Jerusalem to Ben-Gurion Airport (via the fast road) will be closed to all traffic in both directions from 2.30 p.m. till 5.30 p.m. The other routes to and from Jerusalem will be open as usual.

DRIVERS AND VEHICLES OWNERS:

The restrictions on traffic and parking will be brought to the notice of the driving public in the streets affected by special police notices.

THE PUBLIC IS ASKED TO COMPLY WITH THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE POLICE.

Our apologies to the public for inconvenience caused.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN! REPORT SUSPICIOUS OBJECTS

Driver, Give Soldiers Lifts! NOW ON SALE WOMEN'S MAGAZINES: McCall's, Redbook, House Beautiful Home Decorating. Sole distributor Steimatzky's

Operation "Fan Out for Peace" The Peace Now movement calls on its supporters throughout the country to station themselves along the route to be taken by President Carter in Jerusalem. Our operation is intended to give proof of the people's desire for peace. We will also voice our call: Conclude the peace process. Operation "Fan Out for Peace" is replacing the mass demonstration scheduled for this afternoon, but which was cancelled by police order. Assembly point in Jerusalem: Sacher Park (opposite the petrol station), today, Sunday, at 6.00 p.m. Transport from these points: Haifa — 3.00 p.m., new Egged Bus Station, Discount Bank; Beersheba — 3.30 p.m., Egged Station; Tel Aviv — 4.00 p.m., Mann Auditorium; Rishon Lezion — 4.00 p.m., Tzayta Club; Rehovot — 4.30 p.m., Hadar Cinema. PEACE NOW P.O.B. 20422, Jerusalem; P.O.B. 91291, Tel Aviv; P.O.B. 567, Haifa; Bank Account: Bank Leumi, Emek Refaim, acc. no. 1250/11.

FRENCH FIRM TO PROVIDE VISAS TO ISRAELIS UPON REQUEST.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including "Egypt", "treaty", "Egypt", "favor S", "for Sa", "P.O.B. 46100".